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Warning to Carter Seen

Pravda: 'Danger' In U.S. Policies

By David K. Shieler

MOSCOW, June 18 (NYT) — The Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda, in a commentary evidently approved at the Politburo level, said yesterday that "the present course of the United States is fraught with serious dangers, dangers for the United States, for all countries interested in peace, for the entire course of development of international relations."

"We hope for the speediest realization of this truth in Washington," it said. This article and other recent official commentaries have made clear, in the view of Soviet officials and Western diplomats here, the Soviet leadership's conviction that these are not merely propaganda and public relations questions, but basic matters of foreign policy that have serious implications.

Authoritative Statement

The word "danger" is not used lightly here, especially in such a commentary, which was evidently approved at the Politburo level and was meant as an authoritative statement of the government's position.

In Pravda and elsewhere, the Russians have expressed concern that the Carter administration is exaggerating the inevitable conflicts between the two countries and, as the paper put it, "betraying the importance of cooperation." The Russians firmly believe, for example, that their military involvement in Africa, and that of the Cubans, does not violate the unwritten code of defense. Mr. Brzezinski has charged. They have always seen détente in a narrower sense than the Americans have, as an essentially bilateral relationship devoted mainly to controlling the arms race and avoiding direct military confrontation, but not precluding continued competition for influence among underdeveloped nations. They cannot understand why such maneuvering in Africa, far outside either country's sphere of strategic interest, should provoke Washington into such "hysteria," as they have termed the sharp reactions by Mr. Carter.

On human rights, the Russians are uncompromising in their belief that what they do inside their borders is nobody's business but their own. They see the attempts to punish them by withholding trade, canceling joint scientific seminars and threatening a deterioration in relations as nothing more than "the self-same designs to undermine the Socialist system that our people were compelled to encounter in one form or another beginning in 1917," as Pravda said yesterday. It called the campaign on human rights "particularly disastrous for mutual confidence."

In the military sphere, the Soviet Union is just as uneasy about a threat from the United States and the Atlantic alliance as the United States is about a threat from the Soviet Union. Summarizing Washington's concern that "the Soviet Union might gain military superiority in the future," Pravda noted that "the U.S.S.R. and its allies have no less ground for

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Castro Commends Carter, Calls Brzezinski a 'Liar'

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP) — President Fidel Castro of Cuba said today that he would like to see President Carter re-elected because he "is the only president in the last 20 years to have made some positive gestures toward us."

But, while praising Mr. Carter as an "honest man," Mr. Castro again denounced as lies U.S. accusations about Cuban involvement in the recent invasion of Zaire.

He said that Mr. Carter had been deceived by his advisers about Cuban activities in Africa. And he denounced Mr. Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski.

To begin with, I believe he is responsible, adventurous and in my opinion, he is a man who does not listen to his advisers. He is a man who is a master of international problems. He ignores the realities of today's world and it seems to me he plays with war."

The Cuban leader made his remarks during an interview with ABC television correspondent Barbara Walters that was broadcast today.

'Fanciful Advice'

Mr. Castro said that he does not doubt "Carter's seriousness, his personal honesty and his intellectual capacity." But he said that, while he has a "good opinion of Carter," the president suffers from lack of experience in foreign affairs and reliance on faulty advice from Mr. Brzezinski.

Mr. Castro said that the approaches of Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and others tend to be wiser, more responsible and more realistic than that of Mr. Brzezinski.

The Carter administration has charged that Mr. Castro knew he was helping the invasion of Zaire by Katanga rebels and did nothing to prevent it. It also has accused the Cubans of abetting the invasion by training the rebels.

Mr. Castro said that he opposed the invasion and regarded it as an "unfortunate incident." He said: "Cuba had nothing to do with the incident, either directly or indirectly."

Mr. Castro did not dispute the presence of large numbers of Cuban troops in Africa, although he said that CIA estimates of more than 40,000 were exaggerated.

U.S. Interference Charged

Mr. Castro said that he knew "from very good sources" that the CIA recently established contact

with insurgents in Angola and he accused the United States of "very serious interference in Angola's internal affairs."

On another matter, Mr. Castro said that he was prepared to allow 1,600 Cubans who also hold citizenship in the United States to leave Cuba. And he said that he was prepared to exchange several U.S. prisoners in Cuban jails for Puerto Rican terrorists who have been jailed in the United States.

Asked about possible Republican presidential candidates, Mr. Castro characterized former President Gerald Ford as "anti-Cuba" and called Ronald Reagan, the former governor of California, the "most reactionary thing we know of."

But he declined to comment on Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., as a possible presidential contender, saying that it was "not my duty" to speak about affairs of the Democratic Party.



President Carter and Gen. Omar Torrijos sign the ratified Panama Canal Treaty.

Calls for Smooth Transition

Carter Warns Panama Over U.S. Liberties

By Martin Tolchin

FORT CLAYTON, Canal Zone, June 18 (NYT) — President Carter yesterday warned Panama to respect the civil liberties of the 40,000 U.S. citizens here who have operated and defended the Panama Canal for decades, and said that he had personally taken steps to assure that those rights would be preserved.

"To insure that they will be respected, I discussed this with Panamanian officials yesterday and told them of the importance we attach to those rights," the president told a crowd of 5,000 Americans assembled at an Army base here. Despite his conciliatory tone they gave him a cool reception.

In his speech, which was greeted by both boos and cheers, Mr. Carter said the purpose of his visit was "not to win you over to the decision made by me and the Congress."

"I am not here to justify or to suggest that if you just understood the treaties better you would like them," the president said. "I know that you do understand them, because for you they are not just a distant and impersonal foreign policy abstraction, but something that alters your lives in a direct and immediate way."

"A few of you will be leaving the only place on earth you have ever

called home," Mr. Carter said. "That is a hard and painful thing to do. The adjustments and uncertainties you now face will not be easy."

The canal, he said, "will increasingly be a place of Panamanian employment. Some of you will leave very soon. Others can remain

longer. I am relying on all of you to help make this transition as smooth as possible."

The president said that he had instructed both military and civilian officials "to contact me directly to alleviate any concerns, any maladministration, any differences

between ourselves and the people of Panama."

The spectators at Fort Clayton, where officials removed one grandstand Friday so that the president would not be embarrassed by the relatively small crowd, carried signs

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Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia

Gulf States Said to Weigh Security Deal

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, June 18 (NYT) — Iraq, Iran and Saudi Arabia are discussing a security arrangement that would create a shift in the strategic balance of the Gulf oil-producing area, according to information reaching high French officials and intelligence officers of other countries.

The discussions reflect a move by Iraq away from close military relations with the Soviet Union. But the French sources and the others say that they discount speculation that there may be a serious break between Baghdad and Moscow.

It is not clear whether Iraq, Iran and Saudi Arabia are seeking a collective security pact or some looser form of defense cooperation. They were said to be planning to include the United Arab Emirates and other small but important oil-producing nations along the Gulf in the defense group.

Analysis said that an indication of their approach was provided by Iraq's plans for developing its navy. Iraq had made it clear, the sources said, that it does not want to be dependent on the Soviet Union for naval vessels, although Moscow is Baghdad's main military supplier and helped it develop substantial land and air arsenals.

The Iraqis have started inquiries in France and Italy for naval craft. No deals have been concluded yet.

sources said. The Iraqis are seeking craft capable of patrolling the Gulf, particularly the vicinity of the vital Strait of Hormuz, through which tankers move from the world's richest oil region to Europe, Asia and North and South America.

The size of the naval force sought by Iraq was said to be a further indication of the serious intentions of its talks with Iran and Saudi Arabia — the force would complement those of two other countries but would not be large enough to challenge the other countries in the alliance.

Iran and Saudi Arabia built up their enormous military forces largely in rivalry with each other. But they have been moving toward reconciliation and even cooperation, primarily in response to growing Soviet intervention in Africa. The Horn of Africa has strategic importance to the world's oil-shipping lanes.

Meanwhile, Iraq's ties to the Soviet Union have been a major element in arms-buying by Iraq and Saudi Arabia. If Iraq moved from the position of a potentially hostile power to a potentially friendly ally in resisting Soviet threats in the Gulf, it could affect the East-West balance and counter concern about Soviet activity in Africa.

Iraq and Iran reached an agreement easing part of their long feud

at an Algiers meeting three years ago, which ended in northern Iraq. Fighting between the Iraqi Army and the Kurds has broken out again recently.

Intelligence reports reaching here said that Iraqi Communists were trying to penetrate the Kurdish movement and establish cells at the same time they tried to organize inside the Iraqi Army. That led Baghdad to charge that the Communists were preparing a coup and there was a drive against the Communists and some executions.

The development of Baghdad's position on Gulf security was believed, however, to have been influenced primarily by Soviet-Cuban support for Ethiopia and the prospects of a Soviet-backed Ethiopian Army's drive to establish firm control of the rebellious province of Eritrea.

Eritrea, a former Italian colony, was annexed by Ethiopia but its dominant Moslem population has been in rebellion against Addis Ababa for more than a decade. It lies on the west bank of the Red Sea, the oil-shipping route on the opposite side of the Arabian Peninsula from the Strait of Hormuz, near Aden in Southern Yemen, where the Russians have a base.

Ethiopian and Cuban units have been massed for an all-out attack against Eritrea since they succeeded.

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Begin Cabinet Backs Accord On Arab Land

JERUSALEM, June 18 (UPI) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin won his Cabinet's endorsement today for a compromise under which Israel agreed to negotiate the future of occupied Arab lands five years after the establishment of peace in the Middle East.

The compromise went a step beyond Israel's previously stated willingness to review the situation, but it was bitterly opposed by Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, who wanted a pledge to make a decision after the five-year period.

The statement on Israel's policy toward the occupied West Bank of Jordan and the Gaza Strip in Egypt was requested by the United States as a basis for resuming the stalled peace talks with Egypt.

Government sources said that Mr. Begin won the support of 14 of the 19 Cabinet ministers before the meeting started, resolving the biggest government crisis in his year in office.

"The government of Israel considers it vital to continue the peace-making process between Israel and its neighbors," an Israeli statement said.

It said that Israel agreed that after five years "the nature of the future relations between the parties will be considered and agreed upon at the suggestion of any of the parties."

Government sources said that the policy included an agreement to discuss a different status for the occupied territories after a five-year period of limited autonomy Mr. Begin already has proposed.

Different Phrasing

This phrasing was in contrast to the draft offered by Defense Minister Weizman that included a pledge to decide on the permanent status of the territories after five years.

Mr. Weizman's use of the concept of deciding the permanent status was said by political observers to reflect the wording suggested by the State Department as helpful to reviving the Middle East peace talks.

Reports early last week said that Mr. Weizman's efforts resulted in a situation of no majority for any version and a deadlock considered Mr. Begin's biggest government crisis since he became prime minister a year ago.

There have been unconfirmed reports that Mr. Begin was ready to resign if the Cabinet did not approve his draft.



Menachem Begin

Mr. Weizman's supporters in the end were mainly the four ministers of the centrist Democratic Movement for Change, headed by Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Yadin.

A third version had been offered by Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, but its fate in the Cabinet meeting was unclear. Mr. Dayan urged immediate implementation of limited self-rule for the occupied lands, with emphasis on Jordan's role.

Mr. Weizman left the meeting first and walked quickly to his car. Reporters said he seemed perturbed. Mr. Begin was the last to leave, together with Mr. Dayan. He smiled but made no comment.

The Arabs have demanded the unconditional return of lands that Israel captured in the 1967 Middle East war. Jerusalem steadfastly rejected such a broad withdrawal, arguing that the West Bank is part of the biblical land of Israel.

OPEC Ministers Hinting At Nominal Rise in Price

GENEVA, June 18 (AP) — The 13 nations of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries today ended a second day of intensive talks on setting oil prices for the next six months but reached no decision.

However, there were increasing hints from some of the ministers here that there would be at least a nominal price increase to compensate these countries for the losses they say they have suffered as a result of inflation and the deterioration of the dollar.

Secretary-General Ali Jaidah said the members had been "discussing the issue of course, of the dollar and the issue of inflation." "We have been reviewing the situation in general, but we haven't reached any conclusion yet."

The ministers met in a six-hour closed session, without aides. They will resume talks tomorrow.

Mohamed Yeganeh, Iranian economics minister, told reporters: "There will be no price increase decided (here) in relation to inflation." But he was careful to specify that his comment left open the door for a possible increase in absolute terms if not in relative terms. Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, of Kuwait, also said that the talks had concentrated on the inflation problem.

Erosion by Inflation

The ministers are seeking to "protect" their revenues from erosion by inflation and a weak dollar. The OPEC secretariat estimates that the real value of the \$12.70 that members get for a barrel of oil has shrunk to \$7, the same return in real terms that they were getting in early 1974.

A touch of drama was added to the meeting late today by the arrival of Crown Prince Fahd, the Saudi prime minister. His arrival immediately stirred speculation that he might try to persuade other members of OPEC to accept the oft-stated Saudi view that prices should not be increased this year.

However, officials of the Saudi Embassy in Bern, the Swiss Foreign Ministry and OPEC insisted that his visit here was private and no arrangement had been made for any formal contact with the other members.

Prince Fahd is on his way to a state visit in West Germany this week. He is to be joined here tomorrow by Prince Saud, his foreign minister, and a former deputy oil minister. Swiss officials said.

Thailand Ousts Scuba Rescuer

BANGKOK, June 18 (AP) — John Everingham, the Australian journalist who rescued his girlfriend from Laos in an underwater swim, was taken to Bangkok's international airport yesterday to be temporarily deported for an immigration technicality.

But immigration officials said he could return to Thailand after sorting out a passport problem involving his failure to get exit and reentry permits when he swam under the Mekong River with scuba gear last month to rescue his girlfriend from Laos.

Nuclear Power Plants, Like Plastic Bottles, Are Not Disposable

By Jonathan Kandell

MARCOULE, France, June 18 (NYT) — For the last 20 years, Andre Cregut has built most of the important nuclear power plants in France, including the controversial Phoenix breeder reactor that rises amid the vineyards and medieval villages here on the bank of the Rhone River.

But Mr. Cregut, a robust 50-year-old engineer, has now decided to spend the rest of his active years figuring out how to dismantle the nuclear plants he has erected. This is not a case of a conscience-stricken scientist converted to environmentalism. Quite the contrary, Mr. Cregut is as convinced as ever that nuclear power plants will continue to grow as an essential source of energy for the foreseeable future.

But nobody has yet been able to dismantle a commercial atomic reactor. With dozens of nuclear plants reaching obsolescence throughout the world, scientists and governments have begun facing up to the troubling problems of ridding the landscape of these dangerously radioactive structures, and estimates for the cleanup operations are running into the billions of dollars.

Reactors usually have a lifetime of 20 to 40 years. Like any other machine, they may wear out from use, suffer irreparable

damage from accidents, undergo repeated breakdowns that become too expensive to repair, or simply be rendered obsolete by new technological breakthroughs.

Already 20 nuclear power plants have been closed in the industrialized world — 15 in the United States and 5 in Western Europe, including 2 in France. By the year 2000, there will be more than 100 inactive atomic plants. In addition, there are hundreds of smaller nuclear installations — research accelerators, fuel enrichment and reprocessing plants, navy ship reactors, nuclear medicine facilities — that have ceased to operate.

All of them will remain radioactive, for hundreds or even thousands of years. In many cases, these closed nuclear installations pose a greater threat than when they were in use. Their security systems — the anti-radiation shields, alarms, ventilation and detection devices — have been largely removed. Even if they are guarded perpetually by security personnel, they are bound to deteriorate and eventually leak radioactivity.

"Even if we entombed these plants, there is no way to be certain that after 500 or 600 years the protective casing will be physically maintained or guarded," said Mr. Cregut, who heads

French Engineer Seeks Way To Dismantle A-Reactors

The French government's program to deal with obsolete nuclear installations. "Do we have the moral right to leave these plants in place knowing that it will take hundreds, perhaps thousands of years before they cease to be dangerously radioactive?"

Report to Congress

This question is being asked by other governments as well. Last year, in a report to Congress, the Controller General of the United States criticized nuclear agencies and private industry for ignoring the "problem of protecting the public from the hazards of radiation lingering at nuclear facilities which are no longer operating."

Last month, the European Economic Community proposed a five-year research program on the problems involved in dismantling nuclear reactors. And the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna has been calling attention to the hazard at least since 1975.

In France, it was Mr. Cregut who first proposed to the government in 1974 that it start a program to deal with obsolete atom-

ic plants. He had just completed directing the construction of the Phoenix breeder, a type of reactor that is the focus of a controversy between Western European governments and President Carter, who opposes it because it uses and produces plutonium, which can be used for weapons.

"My boss congratulated me for handling the construction of Phoenix so well," Mr. Cregut said. "I told him that I hoped he would congratulate me again when I figured out how to take it apart safely."

Mass of Studies

Mr. Cregut then set about amassing studies of the Phoenix plant during the next four years. The fruit of his labors is in a room next to his office that has shelves from floor to ceiling and that he hopes includes the data necessary to dismantle the breeder reactor.

His plan follows roughly the lines proposed by other experts — mothballing, entombment and complete dismantlement. In the United States, nuclear plant owners are given an option of

any one of these methods to deal with their obsolete installations. Mr. Cregut does not believe that the hazard ends until complete dismantlement takes place.

In mothballing, the reactor is welded shut with steel and the facility is placed under permanent guard. This has been done at the Marcoule G1 plant, a military reactor that produced plutonium for French nuclear weapons until it was shut down 10 years ago. But Marcoule G1 has developed cracks, leaks radiation and, according to Mr. Cregut, will have to be dismantled eventually.

Entombment involves encasing the reactor in concrete. But it also requires permanent monitoring and security over centuries.

Dismantling involves the complete removal of the reactor and the rest of the plant, and the restoration of the site for other activity. No one has yet attempted it with a commercial-size nuclear reactor, and even in the few cases involving smaller installations, it has proved a difficult and expensive task.

Bankruptcy Fears

"I think in this respect France has an advantage over the United States or West Germany," Mr. Cregut said. "Here the government owns the nuclear plants and has clear responsibility to



THEY'RE NOT DOIN' THE MAMBO — This group of Oxford divinity students had fun crossing a London street the other day in preparation for their attempt to beat the world

record in the "Conga Line." The previous record is held by the inhabitants of Sidmouth, England, who assembled 5,562 persons for one session of the twisting-line dance. If the stu-

dents succeed in gathering even more people into a dance line, money will be donated for the construction of a new dining room for their college of theology at Wyckoff Hall, Oxford.

Russia Says U.S. Course Endangers World Peace

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anxiety about the future, particularly in the face of the adopted long-term programs for modernizing and building up NATO's military potential.

Moscow is especially upset at suggestions in Washington that a second treaty to limit strategic nuclear weapons would either not be negotiated by the administration or not be ratified by the Senate if Soviet policy in Africa, on human rights and in the overall military

field did not change. "The greater one's concern for the future," Pravda wrote, "the more consistently one must strive to achieve such agreements."

The statement coincides with the views of some U.S. arms control specialists as well.

The Soviet leadership also appears troubled by the Carter administration's recent move to "play the China card," as some in Washington have explained it, notably Mr. Brzezinski's trip to Peking last month in which he gave the Chinese an unprecedented briefing on the Soviet-U.S. arms talks. Later, it was reported that the administration was considering selling the Chinese military-related technology that could be used for anti-submarine warfare.

Pravda denounced these moves as "petty intrigues" and said they "in no way serve to strengthen confidence."

"Alignment with China on an anti-Soviet basis," the paper declared, "would rule out the possibility of cooperation with the Soviet Union in the matter of reducing the danger of a nuclear war and, of course, of limiting armaments."

Japanese to Visit U.S.

TOKYO, June 18 (AP) — A five-member mission of Japan's Democratic Socialist Party left for Washington today for a two-week tour of the United States and European nations, a party spokesman said. The group from Japan's third-largest opposition party is led by its chairman, Ryosaku Sasaki.

Gasohol: A New Fuel Sensation That's Drawing Hordes in Iowa

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 18 (UPI) — The debut in Iowa Friday of gasohol turned out to be a record for hordes of curious drivers who kept the pumps going nonstop for hours. The gasoline-alcohol mixture, touted as a high-potential alternative fuel, was introduced to five stations. It generally was more expensive than unleaded gasoline — 5 cents a gallon higher in some areas — but people still lined up to try it.

A survey of five test locations — Clarence, Cumberland, Peterson, Fort Dodge and Osage — indicated that sales were brisk. "It's going great," said Harley Conrad, manager of a petroleum center that sold 1,000 gallons during the first several hours of business. "It sure has caused a lot of excitement. Everybody wants to try it."

Gasohol — a mixture of 90 percent gasoline and 10 percent grain alcohol — is seen as a way to cut consumption of imported crude oil and boost demand for corn. The marketing test is being coordinated by the Iowa Development Commission, which is pushing for commercial exploitation of the substance.

Gasohol also is being sold at three locations in Nebraska, which has been pioneering gasohol research, and has been test marketed in Illinois. But commission officials said that the Iowa project is the first in-depth study of gasohol's consumer acceptance under different marketing conditions over a wide area.

"I think curiosity's a lot of it," said Delmer South, manager of a station in Cumberland. "It's something new, they've heard about it and now they get a chance to use it. Plus, in a farming community they'd like to do something to help the farmers."

Soweto Blacks Eulogize Youth Slain in '76 Riots

SOWETO, South Africa, June 18 (AP) — Five blacks quietly laid a wreath yesterday at the grave of the first youth killed in the rioting of June, 1976. Thousands of other blacks stayed silently behind in church after a police warning that any more than five outside would result in mass arrests.

An emotional memorial service at the Regina Mundi Roman Catholic cathedral in Soweto and the wreath-laying ceremony highlighted the two days of observances marking the anniversary of the outbreak of nationwide black rioting two years ago.

Police reported that officers fired several shots and used "sneeze gas" to disperse youths who stoned a bus and a police vehicle here after the service.

It was the only incident reported despite heavy emotions in the church and strong feelings against the ban on mass attendance at the wreath-laying, which was to have been the main event of the anniversary celebrations. Police lined the mile-long route from the church to the cemetery to ensure that no mass demonstration developed.

The cathedral service, which drew about 6,000 persons, was marked by speeches, hymns, poetry and dramatic skits punctuated by repeated shouts of "power" and clenched-fists salutes.

The main theme of the service was the death by police gunfire of 13-year-old Hector Peterson, the first of about 700 blacks to die in the tumultuous summer of 1976. A re-enactment of the killing by a group of black youths in the church ended with a scene that — captured in a photograph that the South African government has since banned — has become the icon of the 1976 riots: An older youth carrying the bloody body while a screaming girl runs alongside.

The principal speakers were community leader Ntando Mofokeng and Bishop Desmond Tutu, the Anglican cleric who heads the South African Council of Churches.

Soviet Generals Said to Replace Angola's Cubans

LONDON, June 18 (AP) — Eleven Soviet senior generals have moved into Angola and are taking over key posts from Cubans in what could presage an invasion of neighboring South-West Africa (Namibia), the Sunday Times reported, quoting reliable sources in Paris.

"Senior Soviet officers now control all Angolan naval and air forces and the country's military intelligence," Antony Terry reported. East Germans — "regarded as more reliable than the Cubans" — are now in charge of all military and civilian communications, he said.

Western intelligence sources were quoted as predicting that the next phase of Soviet activity will be to back a SWAPO invasion of South-West Africa, a mineral-rich territory of a million people south of Angola, which is to get its independence from South Africa by Dec. 31.

Guerrillas of SWAPO, the South-West African People's Organization, have been battling South African troops for control of the territory for a decade.

Gulf States Said to Weigh A Major Security Deal

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ed in pushing Somali forces out of Ogaden earlier this year. They are still there, and French military sources said that the attack could come any week but that it evidently has been delayed.

One reason appears to be Cuban reluctance to fight the Marxist-oriented Eritrean Liberation Movement, one of three rebel groups in Eritrea. The two others have been linked to Saudi Arabia and other Arab supporters.

But recent intelligence reports have said that Iraq and Syria have warned Moscow that they would react to a Soviet-supported campaign against the Eritrean rebels.

One report, not specifically confirmed by the French but fitting in with their information, said that Baghdad told the Russians that it would not allow Iraq to be used as a staging area for supplies being sent to fight the Eritreans, a harsh stand between two countries with as close military ties as the Soviet Union and Iraq.

While these shifts have been developing, there has been no sign of the slightest change in antagonistic Syrian-Iraqi relations. On the contrary, there have been repeated indications that their feud and mutual fears continue.

But Syria, which borders on the Mediterranean, has no access to the Gulf and is largely preoccupied with its role in policing the ceasefire in the Lebanese civil war.

Moscow to Israel

An Iraqi-Iranian-Saudi agreement on the Gulf would ease West European and U.S. concerns about Soviet expansion in the area. But it would undoubtedly be viewed by Israel as menacing since Israel receives most of its oil from Iran.

Iraq has maintained a position of such adamance against Israel that it refused to attend a so-called "peace front" meeting last year when Syria, Libya, Algeria and others condemned President Awar Sadat's peace gestures toward Israel.

Waldheim Raps S. Africa Move In Namibia Vote

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 18 (AP) — Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim of the United Nations expressed concern yesterday about South Africa's move to register voters for elections in South-West Africa while talks are pending for UN involvement in the territory's transition to independence. He urged that South Africa avoid unilateral action.

South Africa's announcement of the move, also criticized by the U.S. State Department, came Friday while the United States, Canada, Britain, France and West Germany were seeking new talks with the South-West Africa People's Organization on the West's plan for the transition, already accepted by South Africa. The territory is also called Namibia.

A UN spokesman issued this statement: "The secretary-general has learned with concern about the proclamation of the South African government regarding the registration of voters for elections in Namibia."

"This step prejudices the role of the United Nations in the electoral process at a time when serious attempts are being made by various parties to find a lasting and internationally acceptable solution to the Namibian question."

Mexico Air Crash Kills 4

MEXICO CITY, June 18 (AP) — A light plane with one of its two engines afire missed a school, crashed and exploded in a garden beside a church near downtown Mexico City, killing four of the five persons aboard Friday.

Pakistani Highway Is Officially Opened

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, June 18 (AP) — The Karakoram Highway, a joint Pakistani-Chinese project that runs 493 miles through northern Pakistan to the Chinese border, was officially opened today.

Gen. Muhammad Zia ul-Haq, chief of Pakistan's military government, joined Chinese Vice Premier Kang Biao and a 40-member delegation from Peking at the ceremony at Thakot, 150 miles north of Islamabad.

The highway runs from Haveli, 60 miles north of Islamabad, through Abbottabad and Thakot up the Indus valley to Gilgit in Kashmir. It then winds among the peaks of the Hunza region to the Khunjerab Pass on the border of China's Sinkiang province.

Fear Accord Will Block It

U.S. Defense Aides Press For Mobile-Missile Plan

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, June 18 (NYT) — Senior defense and foreign-policy officials, eager to curb the increasing vulnerability of U.S. land-based rockets, are pressing the White House to insure that a proposed strategic-arms accord with Moscow will not rule out a new plan for deploying mobile missiles in the 1980s.

The new plan, which has gained strong support in the Pentagon and elsewhere in the government, calls for the deployment of 300 new mobile missiles — known as the MX, which would be moved around 4,000 empty launching sites in random fashion. The idea would be to create, in effect, a "shell game," in which Moscow could not pinpoint the exact location of American missiles and thus would presumably be inhibited from undertaking a first strike.

The concept has been under study for some time, but only recently has it emerged as the Pentagon's favored approach to deploying a mobile missile. It has replaced another Pentagon plan for the MX, rejected for technical reasons, which would have hidden the missiles in long underground trenches.

But while the shell-game approach is close to winning Pentagon approval, officials have begun to fear that it might not be compatible with a new arms accord now under discussion with the Soviet Union. The problem, according to the officials, is that the proposed agreement would limit numbers of launching sites, not individual missiles, and that this could prevent the United States from putting the shell-game idea into effect.

The Defense Science Board, a group of high-level technical advisers to Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, urged in a recent report that any new arms agreement should allow the new system. And Mr. Brown, with the backing of the State Department, is said to have pressed this view at a Cabinet-level meeting last week at the White House.

New Accord Is Urged

Accordingly, some Pentagon officials urge that the administration ask Moscow to agree to the system in a new accord. However, this is strongly resisted by arms-control officials, who argue that any effort to clear the way for the mobile missile might complicate already difficult negotiations. The dispute has aroused unusual tension in the government because of its important consequences for the arms talks and the future of American missile forces.

The vulnerability of U.S. missiles to a possible attack by the Soviet Union, long discussed as a military contingency, has emerged in recent months as one of the most pressing but complex defense problems the administration faces. Officials cite

the results of several recent studies, which they say have shown that improvements in the accuracy of Soviet missiles are likely to threaten the Air Force's 1,000 Minutemen and 54 Titan land-based rockets in the mid-1980s.

Arms specialists are examining several solutions to the potential problem, including the phasing out of land-based missiles and the use of land-based mobile missiles equipped with decoys. But officials said that a consensus was emerging in support of the shell-game approach. In testimony before a closed session of the Senate Armed Services Committee two weeks ago, the secretary is said to have reported that the new basing system would be immune to a Soviet attack and would cost less than a new generation of submarines.

Under the plan outlined by Mr. Brown, missiles containing MX missiles would be based around a series of underground concrete silos and would be moved, on a random basis, from hole to hole. The 4,000 mostly empty silos, officials argue, would present Moscow with too many targets to undertake an effective first strike.

Agreement Limits Sites

The difficulty with this plan, which would cost about \$20 billion, is that it is not clear whether the United States would be allowed to build so many missile silos under the arms accord being discussed by Washington and Moscow. In the 1972 agreement limiting American and Soviet land- and sea-based missile numbers, negotiators agreed to limit silo numbers, rather than missiles, because of the difficulty of counting rockets with reconnaissance satellites.

The treaty now under discussion would not rule out mobile missiles but would place restrictions on the construction of new silos. As a result, officials have begun to argue that it might be necessary to sign Moscow's agreement to count its proposed MX canisters and not the empty silos under an accord.

Arms Control and Disarmament Agency officials, however, argue that Moscow is unlikely to agree to such an arrangement because of the difficulty of "policing" it. "How would they be able to tell that most of our silos were actually empty?" one asked. The officials add that Moscow opted for a similar missile basing system, the United States would be faced with the same problem of verification.

So far, officials said, the White House has not decided whether to push ahead with the project or to raise the issue in talks with Moscow. However, a high-ranking official said that it would not be necessary to bring up the question until the administration had made a firm commitment to the weapon.

Carter Cautions Panama On Rights of Americans

(Continued from Page 1)

and wore T-shirts indicating their disapproval of the treaties under which the canal and the Canal Zone will be turned over to Panama by the year 2000. Instruments of ratification of the pacts, which also provide for the canal's neutrality, were formally exchanged in ceremonies Friday.

One printed placard carried by many people at Fort Clayton had a large photograph of Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos, Panamanian chief of government, with the legend "Re-elect Carter, the Best President Panama Ever Had." Others wore T-shirts saying "Keep Our Canal."

The president and his party, including a 16-member congressional delegation, had expected a cool reception.

Mr. Carter addressed the Americans after a helicopter ride that gave him his first view of the canal, and before a demonstration of the Miraflores Locks.

Documents Exchanged

PANAMA CITY, June 18 (WP) — The United States ceremoniously ended 75 years of control over a 10-mile wide swath through this country Friday as President Carter and Gen. Torrijos formally exchanged the documents ratifying the treaties.

With the leaders of five other Latin American countries looking on, the president brought 3,000 invited guests to their feet, cheering when he pledged that the United States under the new treaties would never intervene in Panama's affairs.

Later, addressing a huge crowd estimated by local officials at more than 200,000 people at an outdoor plaza, Mr. Carter declared that the

Western hemisphere stands "on the threshold of a new era of inter-American understanding and cooperation."

Renewed Commitment

He said the treaties marked a renewed commitment to "the principles of respect, nonintervention, mutual respect and cooperation" between the United States and Latin American neighbors.

A large crowd turned out along Mr. Carter's motorcade route, becoming an enormous mass near the plaza where he spoke. It was in part the result of a concerted government effort to provide friendly welcome to the visiting American chief executive.

In the documents exchanged, Gen. Torrijos and Mr. Carter, of Panamanian government, explicitly accepted all of the amendment reservations and understandings attached to the treaties by the Senate during its 38-day debate over the agreements.

The most controversial of the was the so-called DeConcini reservation, named after its sponsor, Sen. Dennis DeConcini, D-Ariz. The reservation to the neutrality treaty gives the United States no Panama a unilateral right after 1990 to take any action, including the use of military force, to keep the canal free from outside interference.

Milan Soccer Break-In

MILAN, June 18 (AP) — The offices of the Italian major-league soccer team in Milan were broken into overnight and the thieves stole 8 million lire (\$8,800) and several trophies, including three solid silver Cups of Italy, police said today.

WEATHER

ALBUQUERQUE	18	F	19	F	OVERCAST
AMSTERDAM	18	44	cloudy	19	45
ANAKARA	28	82	fair	29	83
ATHENS	28	82	fair	29	83
BEIRUT	27	81	fair	28	82
BERLIN	24	75	overcast	25	76
BOMBAY	18	64	fair	19	65
BRUSSELS	22	72	fair	23	73
BUENOS AIRES	24	75	fair	25	76
BUDAPEST	18	64	showers	19	65
CASABLANCA	18	64	overcast	19	65
COPENHAGEN	17	63	fair	18	64
COSTA MESA	24	75	fair	25	76
DUBLIN	20	68	fair	21	69
EDINBURGH	20	68	fair	21	69
FLORENCE	21	70	cloudy	22	71
FRANKFURT	19	66	cloudy	20	67
GENEVA	21	70	cloudy	22	71
HONG KONG	17	63	fair	18	64
ISTANBUL	24	75	fair	25	76
LAS PALMAS	24	75	overcast	25	76
LISBON	14	57	showers	15	58
LONDON	18	64	fair	19	65
LOS ANGELES	19	66	fair	20	67
MADRID	18	64	fair	19	65
MANILA	28	82	fair	29	83
MILAN	21	70	cloudy	22	71
MONTREAL	14	57	cloudy	15	58
MOSCOW	17	63	overcast	18	64
MUNICH	14	57	cloudy	15	58
NEW YORK	21	70	cloudy	22	71
NICE	24	75	fair	25	76
OSLO	18	64	cloudy	19	65
PARIS	18	64	cloudy	19	65
PRAGUE	18	64	cloudy	19	65
ROME	22	72	fair	23	73
SOFIA	18	64	cloudy	19	65
STOCKHOLM	14	57	cloudy	15	58
TEHRAN	28	82	fair	29	83
TEL AVIV	24	75	fair	25	76
TOKYO	21	70	cloudy	22	71
TUNIS	24	75	fair	25	76
VIENNA	18	64	cloudy	19	65
WARSAW	17	63	overcast	18	64
WASHINGTON	17	63	fair	18	64
ZURICH	18	64	cloudy	19	65

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6. Somebody's birthday.

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Tass Cites 3 Accomplices

Russia Charges American With Money Speculation

MOSCOW, June 18 (UPI) — Soviet authorities yesterday accused U.S. businessman F. Jay Crawford of selling large sums of foreign currency to Soviet citizens at speculative prices, Tass reported.

7 Sherpas Doubt Everest Ascent Without Oxygen

KATMANDU, Nepal, June 18 (AP) — Tenzing Norgay and six other Sherpa guides who conquered 29,028-foot Mt. Everest have expressed "serious doubt" about the claim that two members of an Austrian expedition climbed the world's highest peak without oxygen. But the Austrians are sticking to their claim.

In a letter addressed to the Nepalese Ministry of Tourism, which handles mountaineering affairs, the Sherpas asked for clarification on the time reportedly taken by the Austrians to climb to the summit and return to South Col, the jumping off point for final assaults.

They said it takes "about 12 to 18 hours" for an oxygen-deprived climber to go to the summit and return to the 26,200-foot South Col, and that in the case of oxygenless climbers it probably would take longer.

Mr. Norgay said he and Sir Edmund Hillary of New Zealand, who in 1953 became the first to conquer Everest, had accomplished the feat in 10 hours with a night's halt at a 28,750-foot camp pitched midway.

Austrian expedition members have said they had no oxygen tanks, and that they made it in eight hours May 8.

Kurdish Factions Reportedly Fighting

ISTANBUL, June 18 (AP) — Intense fighting erupted between followers of Kurdish nationalist leader Mustafa Barzani and a rival faction in northern Iraq and has spread to Turkish territory, a Turkish newspaper reported today.

In a dispatch from Hakkari, the easternmost province in mountainous Turkey, the daily Hurriyet reported the battle an all-out armed struggle among the so-called Pesh-Merga Kurdish independence fighters.

being held in Moscow's Lefortovo Prison.

Tass issued a brief report, which said: "On June 12 of this year, with the sanction of the procurator, criminal proceedings were started against Francis Crawford, the deputy head of the permanent representation in Moscow of the U.S. firm of International Harvester, for violating Soviet laws."

"Crawford systematically sold to individual Soviet citizens large amounts of foreign currency at speculative prices, that is committed a crime stipulated in Article 88 of the penal code of the Russian Federation."

"Criminal proceedings were also instituted against three Soviet citizens, Crawford's accomplices in the criminal activity."

8-Year Term

The penalty for conviction is eight years in prison followed by exile in Siberia.

Earlier, the Soviet Foreign Ministry reported that Mr. Crawford was being investigated under a section of the criminal code covering smuggling. But it later said that its information was incorrect.

There was no response from the U.S. Embassy, which has had several meetings with Mr. Crawford at the consular level during which he proclaimed his innocence, according to reliable non-embassy sources.

A State Department spokeswoman in Washington said that the U.S. government has not been notified formally of the charges against Mr. Crawford. "Generally, charges are made only when a trial begins," she said. She added that the Russians were continuing their pretrial investigation and that no trial date has been set.

Lawyer Sought

In the meantime, the State Department and officials of its firm are trying to get Mr. Crawford a lawyer who is a Soviet citizen, as required by Russian law.

Mr. Crawford was arrested as he drove through central Moscow with his fiancée, embassy employee Virginia Olbrish of Philadelphia, who was bruised in a scuffle with militiamen who tried to seize the keys to the car.

The police left her in the street and forcibly took Mr. Crawford to Lefortovo prison, where his interrogation began late Monday.

The arrest shocked the U.S. business community, particularly because it involved the representative of a company that has been one of the Soviet Union's most favored "business clients."

The U.S. Embassy has filed a protest about the manner in which Mr. Crawford was arrested, but has yet to issue a statement on the charges against him.



Gen. George A. Custer

Custer's Last Stand Saved Him A Battle With Debt Collectors

MILWAUKEE, June 18 (UPI) — If Gen. George Custer had not died fighting Sitting Bull and the Sioux nation at Little Big Horn on June 26, 1876, he might have had to fight the Northwest Telegraph Co. That day was the deadline for payment of his overdue telephone bill.

The company, in a letter two months earlier to Gen. A. H. Terry in St. Paul, Minn., had asked what to do about "lawless" use of the telephone service by young Gen. Custer, who was based at Fort Lincoln, North Dakota.

The letter, found recently in archives of the Wisconsin Telephone Co., said that a complimentary telephone frank had been issued to Gen. Custer for a year, but that he had already exceeded his frank by \$100.

"He has always been lawless in his use," the letter said, "but he is growing worse each month. During March his messages from two offices alone were as follows: Fort Lincoln, \$26.67, and Fargo, \$43.85. One message alone, at a tariff rate, was about \$20."

The volume in which the letter was found contains outgoing communications only. There is no record of a reply from Gen. Terry. Nor is it known whether Gen. Custer paid his bill.

Music Fans Riot In W. Germany

ST. GOARSHAUSEN, West Germany, June 18 (AP) — Rioting by fans at a pop concert caused damage estimated at more than a million marks (\$500,000), officials said today.

Police said that the trouble started last night when the organizers announced that two groups — Jefferson Starship and Delta River — would not perform.

The crowd, estimated at about 10,000 and including many off-duty U.S. servicemen, pelted the open-air stage with rocks and bottles and destroyed most of the sound and lighting equipment. Fires damaged the stage, police said.

Norway Approves Funds

OSLO, June 18 (AP) — The Norwegian government has approved an allocation of 2 million Norwegian kroner (about \$370,000) for preliminary studies of possible joint development projects in Turkey, the Foreign Ministry announced yesterday.

Press Gets IRS Documents on Brooke

Senator's Tax Irregularity Is Reported

By Bill Richards and T.R. Reid

WASHINGTON, June 18 (WP) — Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., took several thousand dollars in income-tax exemptions between 1970 and 1975 by claiming his two daughters as dependents while they were married and living away from his home, according to documents obtained by The Washington Post.

According to the U.S. Internal Revenue Code, a taxpayer may claim a dependent when he pays over half of the support of the dependent during the tax year. Both daughters, in separate interviews, say that their father did not supply anywhere near half their support during that time.

The documents and other information made available to the Post also raise questions about the source of several thousand dollars in out-of-pocket funds spent by Mr. Brooke each year.

The senator is under investigation by the Senate Select Committee on Ethics for possible financial irregularities in connection with misstatements he has admitted he made about his financial affairs.

Last week, the Middlesex, Mass., district attorney said he would open an investigation into questions of possible perjury by Mr. Brooke on papers he filed in connection with a pending divorce from his wife, Remi. The Massachusetts Welfare Department is also investigating the possibility of Medicare fraud connected with the estate of Mr. Brooke's mother-in-law.

A spokesman said yesterday that the senator would not respond to any questions about his financial affairs raised by the press. Instead, he said Mr. Brooke would answer all financial questions before the ethics committee, which is scheduled to conduct its questioning in secret.

According to tax returns, he listed his eldest daughter, Remi, as a dependent four times between 1970 and 1975, taking the standard ex-



Sen. Edward Brooke

emption each year. The total exemptions for her comes to \$2,800.

Remi Brooke, who was married in 1968 and again in 1972, said last week that she had not received any support from her father after her first marriage. She said she had lived away from the family home since 1968 and could not explain why her father listed her as a dependent.

Rights Unit Says Uganda Killed 347 This Year

WASHINGTON, June 18 (WP) — Amnesty International has charged that, although Uganda President Idi Amin has declared 1978 a year of "peace and reconciliation," the pattern of arbitrary arrests, disappearances, torture and killings "persist unaltered" under his dictatorship.

The human-rights monitoring group, which was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize last year, said that 847 persons have been killed arbitrarily this year in Uganda, and from 50,000 to 300,000 persons have been killed since Mr. Amin came to power in 1971.

Unless international pressure is increased on Uganda, "there is good reason to fear" that human-rights violations of the same scale "could continue for a long time to come," the group said in a report to the Senate subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy.

The report was released as the Senate was urged to bar U.S. coffee imports from Uganda in an effort to topple Mr. Amin's regime. Coffee is Uganda's only major export. Last year, the United States imported about one-third of the coffee produced in Uganda; Britain imported about 20 percent.

Mediterranean Cities Urge Sea Cleanup

RIMINI, Italy, June 18 (AP) — The Union of Mediterranean Cities concluded its conference here by urging the 18 countries that border the Mediterranean, the dirtiest of all seas, to heed previous calls for a cleanup.

The conference said the causes of pollution should be studied and a strategy adopted to fight the problem, and urged neighboring countries to sign bilateral accords, like that between Italy and Yugoslavia, to unite their technical and financial means against pollution.

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and bottling. Dewar's were the first
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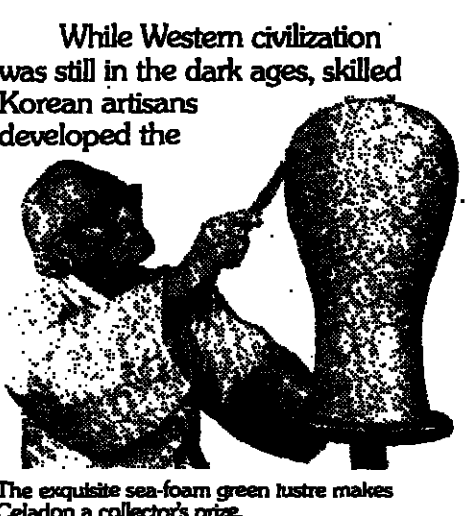
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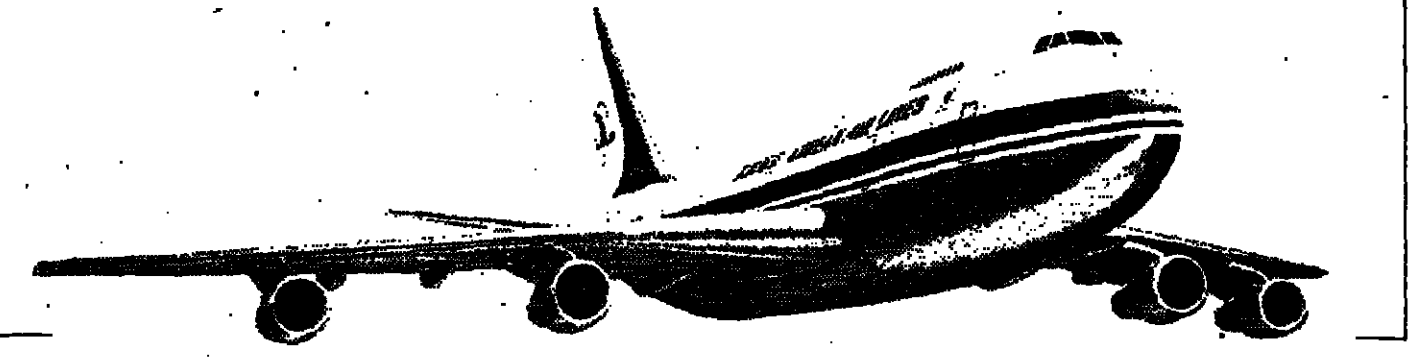
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News Analysis

Cruise Missile: Probably the Costliest U.S. Weapon

By Drew Middleton

WASHINGTON, June 18 (NYT) — The Cruise missile program, with its military advantages and implications for the nuclear arms race is emerging as the most extensive and expensive weapons-system development in Defense Department history.

Pentagon officials put the maximum Cruise missile procurement, if the administration accepts the full program, at nearly 11,000 missiles "predominantly" armed with nuclear warheads and able to be launched by land, sea and air.

The total costs for the missiles alone until late in the next decade is estimated at just under \$20 billion.

Some Pentagon analysts estimate that total costs may reach \$40 billion if Cruise missile carrier aircraft and ground launching systems are included. By comparison, Trident, the Navy's ballistic missile submarine system, is expected to cost \$25 billion for submarines and nuclear missiles, and the F-16 fighter program costs about \$14 billion.

Completion of the program, Defense Department officials believe, will give the United States a significant advantage over the Soviet Union in nuclear weapons. The intelligence estimate is that the Soviet Union would have to spend enormous sums to build a defense against the Cruise missile and that the effectiveness of a Soviet system is now questionable.

The Cruise missile is an air-breathing, pilotless vehicle that flies at subsonic speeds at low level. Accuracy is its prime advantage. Equipped with a terrain-matching, contour-matching system, the Cruise is expected to have an accuracy superior to that of present American and Soviet ICBMs.

The importance of the Cruise program has been enhanced by the administration's slowing down of the development of the MX missile program because of its probable vulnerability and high cost.

The invulnerability of the Cruise missile, if deployed in large numbers, is one of its strengths. The estimated cost of 300 MX missiles is \$30 billion, compared with \$20 billion for 11,000 Cruise missiles under all the options presented.

This appears to be a prudent tradeoff to officials in the Pentagon who are increasingly concerned about the vulnerability of the MX and other land-based ICBMs.

The trend, therefore, is toward U.S. reliance on long-range Cruise missiles, launched by land, sea and air, and submarine-launched ballistic missiles, both of which are believed to be less vulnerable to the effects of a Soviet nuclear first strike.

Concern in Moscow

The potential of the Cruise missile worries the Soviet Union. The Russian delegation has demanded that it be included in the talks on limitation of strategic arms and that the weapon's range be limited by agreement.

The NATO allies of the United States are watching the program with acute interest. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany has said he regards the deployment of land-based and air-based Cruise missiles in Western Europe as the most powerful answer to isian delegation has demanded that it be included in the (The Defense Department has proposed four possible components of a Cruise system.

The first — and possibly most critical — element in the program is the production and deployment of about 1,000 missiles to be carried in B-52 bombers. The Defense Department hopes these will be deployed by March 1980.

Planning calls for the deployment of 6,000 more strategic retaliatory missiles in modified military or commercial transport aircraft such as the Boeing 747, the Douglas DC-10, the Lockheed L-1011 and the Air Force's C-5A.

The third component of the Cruise armory consists of 1,082 ground-launched weapons for theater nuclear forces, the great majority in Europe. These are important to European defense ministries, whose leaders see them as a replacement, perhaps a more effective one, for the B-1 bomber and the enhanced radiation weapon, or neutron bomb.

The fourth force is expected to be about 650 sea-based weapons to be carried on submarines and surface warships. The Navy regards these weapons, a spokesman said, as "essential to general-purpose forces in a sea-control offensive or defensive role" that will extend antiship capability "over a broad ocean area."

Guild Ratifies Contract With N.Y. Daily News

NEW YORK, June 18 (NYT) —

Members of the Newspaper Guild of New York yesterday voted overwhelmingly to ratify a three-year contract agreement with The Daily News, ending a violence-marred five-day strike that had shut the newspaper. The contract included some of the "givebacks" that had been sought by management.

With less than half of the members of The News guild unit present, the pact was approved in a combined standing-voice vote. Observers estimated the margin for ratification at 625 to 25.

Moderate applause greeted the vote, along with a single voice shouting "Sellout!"

Shortly afterward, picket lines were withdrawn from The News building on East 42d St. and from satellite plants in Brooklyn and Queens, and guild members and craft unionists returned to work to get out a limited Sunday edition that had been prepared by management.

A newspaper spokesman, Jonathan Thompson, said that today's edition would have a 96-page main news section with many of the features that ordinarily would be in sections not being issued: comics, a magazine and travel and leisure sections. Mr. Thompson said that The News would try to print 2.2 million copies, 500,000 fewer than the normal Sunday circulation.

The pact, reached Friday night

after round-the-clock bargaining and intense pressuring by other unions and newspapers, was expected to set a pattern for eight other unions at The News and at The New York Times and New York Post.

It was hailed by spokesmen for The Daily News but greeted less than enthusiastically by guild leaders, who had, nonetheless, recommended acceptance.

"It was the best obtainable under the circumstances," Harry Fisdell, the guild's executive vice president and chief negotiator, said.

House Approves Military Funds

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP) —

The House of Representatives, by 278 votes to 13, has appropriated \$3.8 billion to build military facilities in the United States and abroad. The bill now goes to the Senate. As passed Friday for the year starting Oct. 1, the bill provides funds for more than 1,000 separate projects and more than 1,400 military family housing units. The House appropriations committee had said that it recommended only projects considered essential in the coming fiscal year and for which designs and sites were already available.

The total is \$400 million below President Carter's budget request.

Earthquake Hits Pacific

WASHINGTON, June 18 (UPI) — A major earthquake was recorded yesterday in the northern Tonga Islands, about 200 miles south of Samoa in the Southwest Pacific, the U.S. Geological Survey reported. Preliminary estimates put the magnitude of the quake at 7.3 on the Richter scale.

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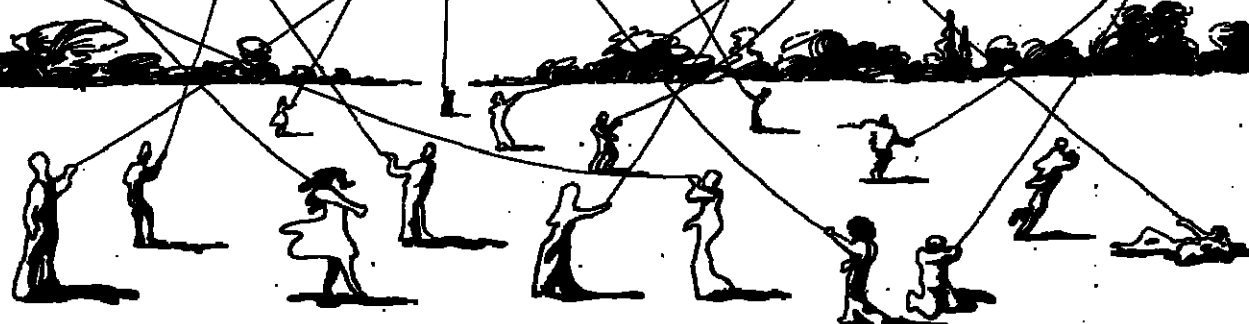
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GRIPPING EXPERIENCE — An unidentified man held police and priests at bay for 2 hours with his threats to jump from a 25-story New York office building and was hanging from the edge when he was rushed and pulled onto the roof.

Salyut-6 Found in 'Ideal Condition'

Soyuz-29 Docks With Space Station

MOSCOW, June 18 (AP) — Welcomed with a good luck note from their record-breaking predecessors, two Soviet cosmonauts scrambled into the Salyut-6 space station yesterday and reported it in "ideal condition" for their grueling round of experiments.

Vladimir Kovalenok, the flight commander, and Alexander Ivanchenkov, the flight engineer, immediately set to work after activating the orbiting space laboratory, which had been vacant for three months.

After the cosmonauts were settled into space station, ground control gave the pair the following message: "Sleep as much as you can, and we wish you good day."

One of the first things they found in the station was a welcoming note from the Soyuz-26 cosmonauts, Yuri Romanenko and Georgi Grechko, who left Salyut-6 after a setting a space endurance mark. The note said that the lab had been a good home and wished the new occupants good luck and success.

Mr. Kovalenok said.

About 25 hours after being launched into space from the Baikonur space center in Soviet Central Asia, the two cosmonauts docked their Soyuz-29 spacecraft with Salyut-6 in a complicated maneuver that forced Mr. Kovalenok to fire his rockets four times to correct his course as he neared the orbiting space station.

The flight commander's success vindicated a previous failure to dock with the space station on the abortive Soyuz-25 space mission that ended abruptly last October. Mr. Kovalenok also was commander of that flight.

The Soyuz-29 docking was completed without any reported problems at 58 minutes after midnight Moscow time.

"A glance convinces us the station is in ideal condition," Mr. Kovalenok told ground control after he boarded Salyut-6.

Before the launching Thursday night, the two cosmonauts said on Soviet television that their veteran comrades had briefed them on everything about the lab, including where the pencils are kept.

The new occupants of Salyut-6 will continue the scientific work started by the Romanenko-Grechko team, Tass reported.

These include studies of the earth's surface and atmosphere, astrophysical investigations, experiments aimed at exploring ways to obtain new materials, medicobiological research and maintenance chores. The cosmonauts will work a

15-hour day, six-day week schedule.

The Romanenko-Grechko flight on Soyuz-26 lasted 96 days and 10 hours, smashing the previous record of 84 days set four years ago by the U.S. astronauts Gerald Carr, Edward Gibson and William Pogue aboard Skylab-4.

The Soyuz-26 mission, which lasted from last Dec. 10 to March 16 of this year, coincided with Soyuz-27 and Soyuz-28, the only "international flight" ever made because it included a Czechoslovak cosmonaut-researcher, Vladimir Remek.

Tass has said that before the end of 1978, a Pole and an East German also will be included in Soyuz missions. The Salyut-6 space station was launched Sept. 29.

Desai: 'Only Difference' With U.S. Is A-Plant Fuel

NEW DELHI, June 18 (NYT) — Prime Minister Morarji Desai said yesterday on return from a seven-day visit to the United States that the "only difference" existing between India and the United States was over the supply of fuel to the atomic power plant at Tarapur.

"There is no other difference," he declared at a news conference held within 12 hours after his landing.

Mr. Desai said he found that Americans had "good feelings" for India and that there was "no trace of hostility of any kind."

As a result of Mr. Desai's talks with U.S. legislators and President Carter, India was assured of immediate shipment of 7.6 tons of enriched uranium that had been held up for several months. But further shipments were left in doubt because of a recent law prohibiting the United States from shipping nuclear fuel to nations that do not accept full safeguards. Mr. Desai said that India would not accept them until the superpowers gave up nuclear weapons and stopped explosions.

Agreement to 1993
Mr. Desai said that the U.S. law could bar shipments after 1980 but

60 at Rally Hurt In Frankfurt

FRANKFURT, June 18 (AP) — About 60 persons were injured yesterday when radical leftists tried to break up what they called a neo-Nazi rally and police dispersed the crowds.

The splinter rightist National Democratic Party called the meeting in Frankfurt's Roemerberg Square on the "Day of German Unity," commemorating the abortive uprising in Communist-ruled East Berlin on June 17, 1953.

Before the scheduled meeting time, 2,000 counterdemonstrators occupied Roemerberg square and ignited smoke bombs. About 1,000 police, using clubs and water cannons, removed them. On the run, the crowd grew to about 5,000 and pulled out guide rails and building barricades, from behind which they pelted police with cobblestones, paint bags and steel balls.

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New Hazard For Golfers

BOULDER, Colo., June 18 (UPI) — Golfers will think twice before recovering their golf balls from water hazards — until a 3-foot alligator named Bonanza is found.

When Bonanza crawled away from his home this week, he was only a hundred yards from one fairway at the Boulder Country Club. Searchers have been hunting through 35 acres of nearby swampland, two lakes and two large irrigation ditches, but have found no trace of the year-old beast.

Bonanza's owner, Peter Brown, told authorities that his pet slipped out of the enclosed back porch of his apartment on Wednesday.

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To Coordinate 26 U.S. Units

Carter Is Said to Plan A World Hunger Agency

By Graham Hovey

WASHINGTON, June 18 (NYT) — President Carter is planning to establish a Commission on World Hunger to coordinate the efforts of U.S. government agencies and co-operation with international organizations to combat starvation, administration and congressional sources said yesterday.

Early in July, the president is expected to announce the appointment of Sol Linowitz, a Washington lawyer who was co-negotiator with Elsworth Bunker of the Panama Canal treaties, to head the 20-member commission, which will include members of Congress along with food and agricultural scientists, officials said.

Among those who are understood to have agreed to serve on the commission are Norman Borlaug, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1970 for his contribution to the "green revolution" in grain production; Clifton Wharton Jr., economist and president of the State University of New York; Jean Mayer, nutritionist and president of Tufts University; and Steven Muller, political scientist and president of Johns Hopkins University.

Mr. Carter spoke of his goals for the hunger agency at a private meeting in the White House last Monday with participants in a conference of the Tribulation Commission, an organization that brings together leaders from Western Europe, Japan, Canada and the United States for discussions of world problems.

Top Initiative

Some who heard him said that the president left no doubt that he considered the work of the commission as one of his administration's most significant initiatives on the international scene. He will also be responding to requests from both houses of Congress that he establish a commission on both domestic and international hunger and malnutrition.

An official familiar with Mr. Carter's plan says that he conceives of the commission as "a goading, nudging, pushing agency," whose task will be to establish some order and coordination among 26 agencies of the U.S. government that deal with food and hunger. It will then seek to coordinate a unified U.S. effort with those of other countries and international organizations, he said.

"This will not be a commission that will simply carry out one more study of the world hunger problem and let it go at that," the official said. "The president hopes for an agency that will be strong enough and knowledgeable enough to accomplish something."

"It will represent all the usual constituencies and will include members of Congress, but it will also dispose of a lot of expertise," he mentioned Mr. Borlaug's work on three continents as a consultant on grain improvement and production. Mr. Mayer's numerous assignments for the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization, and Mr. Wharton's work in agricultural development in Asia.

World Food Deficit

Officials said the objective of the commission would be not only to help establish better machinery for coping with crises such as the famine in the Sahel area of western and central Africa and in Ethiopia several years ago, but with the more extensive problem of dealing with a world where population growth is dramatically outdistancing food supply.

They said that Mr. Carter had been moved to set up the commission by such stark projections of specialists as the one that perhaps as early as 1985 the world's deficit of basic foodstuffs would be 100 million tons as a result of population growth outstripping agricultural production.

Much of the commission's emphasis, they said, will necessarily be on ways to increase food production in the developing countries by 300 to 500 percent by the end of the century — a boost that the specialists say will be imperative to head off mass starvation on a scale never previously experienced.

Mr. Linowitz, 64, reached by telephone before he left Friday with Mr. Carter for the exchange of ratification instruments for the new canal treaties in Panama, declined to comment on the report that he will be appointed head of the hunger commission.

N. Ireland Priest Is Freed By Terrorist Kidnappers

BELFAST, June 18 (AP) — A Roman Catholic priest kidnapped this morning by three men has been freed unharmed, the police said.

After the Rev. Hugh Murphy, 59, disappeared, an anonymous caller to a Belfast radio station said he had been kidnapped by Protestant extremists in retaliation for the abduction of a policeman by IRA members.

A spokesman for the Royal Ulster Constabulary said that Father Murphy telephoned police tonight from about a mile from where he had disappeared. "He is alive and well," a spokesman said after the officer picked up the priest.

The police said Father Murphy disappeared after opening his door to the three men who said they wanted "a priest to visit a sick child." His eyeglasses were found outside his house, in nearby Boghill.

The caller said the Ulster Freedom Fighters had grabbed the priest and would return him "in the same condition" as Constable William Turbitt, 42, kidnapped yesterday by IRA guerrillas in an ambush in which they killed another



The Rev. Hugh Murphy

constable. Police sources said Constable Turbitt was wounded in the ambush and was feared dead.

Father Murphy is a well-known moderate who had spoken out repeatedly against violence and won an Order of the British Empire for his community work.

Prague Says Dubcek Eyed Camps, Torture for Foes

PRAGUE, June 18 (AP) — The Czechoslovak Communist Party newspaper has charged that the reform leadership of 1968, under Alexander Dubcek, planned to set up concentration camps for hard-line Communists.

The paper, Rude Pravo, touched its accusation yesterday in an emotional introduction to a series of articles on the "hunger of the World War II era" concentration camps at Sachsenhausen, Dachau, Mauthausen, Treblinka, Auschwitz and Treblinka. It said that word of plans to set up camps began to filter out of the Prague Communist Party Committee in July 1968.

Interior Minister Josef Pavel and Central Committee member Gen.

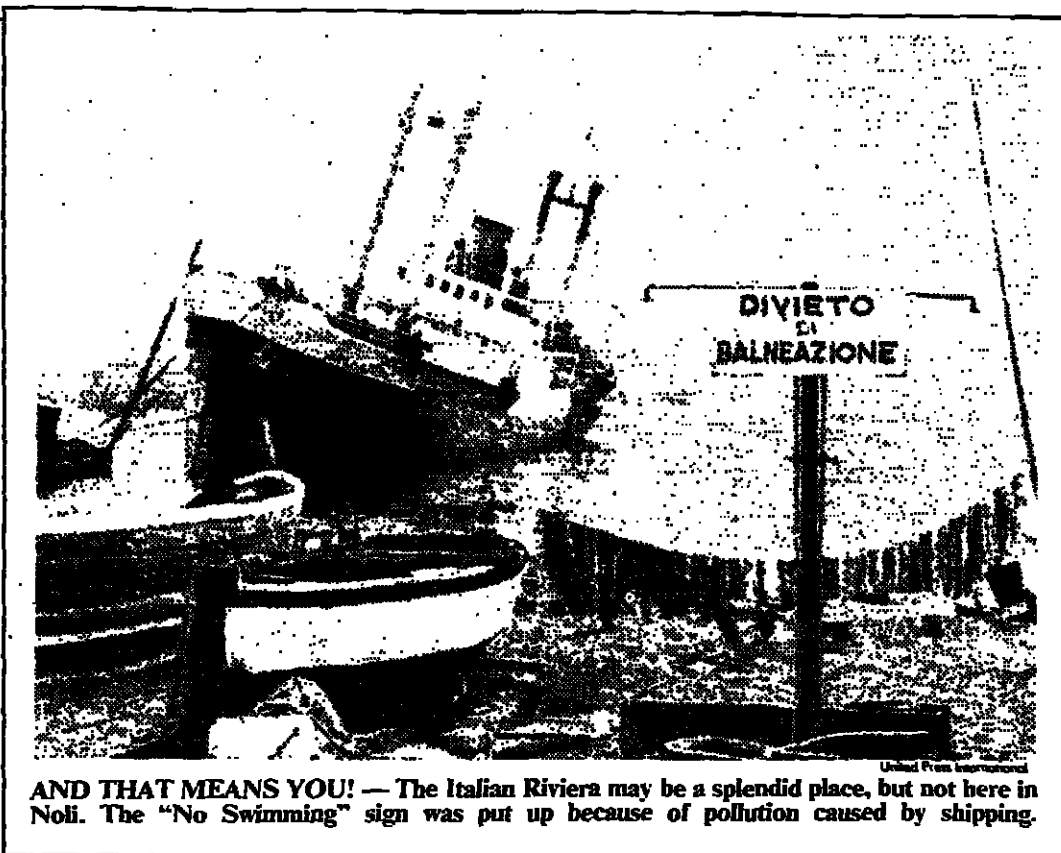
Vaclav Prchlik proposed to set up a directorate composed of party chief Dubcek; the president of Parliament, Josef Smrkovsky; Premier Oldrich Cernik; and Mr. Pavel, to assume all powers in the state during a period of increased political tension, Rude Pravo asserted.

Re-education Camps

It quoted a Pavel-Prchlik document as calling for "preventive security measures against action by conservative forces" — including "re-educational labor camps."

"In this manner concentration camps were being prepared for the so-called conservatives, [that is] for party officials who had not given up their Communist conviction," Rude Pravo said.

The 1968 leaders were themselves purged after Soviet forces invaded Czechoslovakia in August that year. Mr. Pavel, for one, was expelled from the party in 1970, accused of "rightist opportunism, nationalism and anti-Sovietism."



AND THAT MEANS YOU! — The Italian Riviera may be a splendid place, but not here in Noli. The "No Swimming" sign was put up because of pollution caused by shipping.

In Forcing the Resignation

Berlinguer Defends Strategy on Leone

TRIESTE, June 18 (UPI) — Italian Communist chief Enrico Berlinguer yesterday said that his party forced the resignation of President Giovanni Leone to spare Italy's highest office further embarrassment and guarantee its stability.

"If it had not been for our decisive and prompt intervention there would not have been any resignation," Mr. Berlinguer said. "This is certain."

Mr. Leone, a 69-year-old Christian Democrat from Naples, resigned Thursday — seven hours after the Communist demand — following an intense leftist press campaign in which he was accused of corruption, tax evasion and involvement in the bribery scandal of the Lockheed Aircraft Corp.

"If the resignation had not happened, how would the situation have developed?" Mr. Berlinguer asked. "It would have developed into a situation of growing discredit for the highest office of state with harmful consequences not only for national public opinion but for Italy's prestige abroad as well."

Mr. Berlinguer said that Mr. Leone's continued presence as president eventually would have caused confusion and instability "that would have given maneuvering space to the most irresponsible and adventurist."

Moro Autopsy

ROME, June 18 (AP) — An autopsy on the body of former Premier Aldo Moro showed that he was not given drugs during his 55-day captivity by the Red Brigades terrorists who later killed him, several newspapers here reported today.

Mr. Moro, who was president of the Christian Democratic Party, was seized March 16 in a street

Jackson Finds Deterioration In U.S. Energy

ASHLAND, Va., June 18 (UPI) — Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., says the United States will have to invest at least \$1 trillion during the next 10 years to meet rapidly growing energy requirements.

Mr. Jackson, chairman of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, delivering the keynote address Friday for an energy symposium at Randolph-Macon College, said the U.S. energy picture is even bleaker today than it was almost five years ago during the international oil embargo.

He linked the nation's inflation problem to its dependence on foreign oil, noting that the United States consumed 18.3 million barrels of oil a day last year, almost half of which was imported.

He also said the nation needed to produce more fuel-efficient automobiles. "Detroit is not doing that job," he asserted, adding that 19 percent of the automobiles sold in the nation last year were made abroad.

A frequent advocate of nuclear energy, he also cautioned against putting too much faith in solar energy.

Thai Officials Seize 239 Kilos of Drugs

BANGKOK, June 18 (AP) — Thai narcotics police have seized a total of 239 kilograms of heroin, morphine and opium from smugglers who were about to load the drugs aboard a Hong Kong-bound trawler, the police said yesterday.

They arrested a Hong Kong Chinese and several Thais during the seizure, which involved drugs hidden in a small truck in front of a restaurant in a suburb of Bangkok.

China Aide Said to Voice Interest in Western Arms

ROME, June 18 (AP) — Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Yu Chan was quoted here yesterday as saying that China was seeking technologically advanced weapons from Western Europe to face what he called Moscow's social imperialism.

Mr. Yu was recently interviewed in China by a correspondent of Il Popolo, the organ of the ruling Christian Democratic Party.

"China intends to buy weapons in Europe, if they are of a technologically advanced level and if the European countries are willing to sell to us," Mr. Yu was quoted as saying. "In the past, capitalist countries attacked China. But we believe these countries no longer threaten us and we do not threaten them. On the contrary, both Western Europe and we are under the threat of social imperialism."

Mr. Yu reportedly said that Western European countries are strong enough to confront the Soviet Union. But, he asked, do they follow the right policy?

"There are some who fear they may be doing too much," he said. "But, in our opinion, this is wrong. The tiger wants to swallow us; let's level our weapons. Some believe that if you feed this tiger technology, cooperation and [industrial] plants, the tiger will not eat [us]. But the tiger continues to eat."

Eastern Independence Favored

Mr. Yu reportedly said that it was necessary to favor any trend toward independence from Moscow in Eastern Europe.

"In the current situation, owing to the presence of Soviet troops, one cannot possibly think of their liberation from the Soviet hug," Mr. Yu said. "But the day will come when they will be able to achieve independence in certain circumstances."

He praised the Yugoslav self-management system as a good model to widen and develop democracy. He said: "Mao, start-

ing from Marx, said the people — the workers — must participate in the management of the firms, putting into practice what we call the three-fold union — cadres, technicians and workers."

Mr. Yu was quoted as saying that Peking had no plan to resume contacts with West European Communist parties.

"We have no relations with them and we do not intend to start them unless we see changes," he said. "They call themselves independent from Moscow, but these are words. We want to see progress in the facts."

Tindemans Sees Parties Ending Belgian Crisis

BRUSSELS, June 18 (Reuters) — Premier Leo Tindemans said today he expected that a meeting of party leaders tomorrow would resolve Belgium's four-day government crisis.

Mr. Tindemans submitted his resignation to King Baudouin Thursday after a disagreement between his center-right Social Christian Party and the Socialists on budget-cutting measures.

But the King asked Mr. Tindemans to make a new effort to find a solution.

The premier said after a Cabinet meeting that ministers from all parties had agreed on a formula that included public spending cuts in the social sector of between 16 and 17 billion Belgian francs (about \$500 million).

China Aide Quits Hanoi

TOKYO, June 18 (AP) — The Chinese ambassador to Vietnam, Chen Chi-feng, has returned to Peking for reasons of health. Japanese newsmen reported from Peking yesterday.

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Rare view of the A300.

If there's one thing that brings the financial director of an airline out in a rash it's seeing his aircraft in the maintenance hangar, filled with highly-paid engineers instead of fare-paying passengers.

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The 'Rationalization' of NATO

The 15 NATO nations have more people and wealth than the Warsaw Pact countries and they spend about as much for defense. Yet they have always been outnumbered in conventional combat forces. For three decades the West has relied on superiority in nuclear and conventional weaponry. But the balance has been shifting. The East has improved its nuclear weapons, added five Soviet divisions in Czechoslovakia since 1968, modernized its conventional arms and stepped up its readiness, reducing NATO's warning time.

As a result, hard decisions now face the West, despite the new prospect, finally, of serious negotiations for the reduction of forces in Europe. The new Soviet offer to accept equal troop ceilings for East and West is encouraging but unlikely to produce an early treaty; it would bring only a fraction of the Warsaw Pact cuts NATO seeks, and would not add greatly to the warning time NATO needs for U.S. reinforcements.

Three U.S. administrations and many European governments have worried about the imbalance, only to be intimidated by the enormous costs of correcting it. But NATO could improve its readiness and modernize its forces at a more moderate cost — if it were willing to pay a political price.

The method is rationalization. It is the most important word in the voluminous NATO studies undertaken at President Carter's suggestion and now approved by the NATO summit in Washington. Rationalization means, above all, much closer cooperation than the 15 allied governments, jealous of national prerogatives, have been able to achieve.

The Soviet-controlled Warsaw Pact gets greater combat power out of its defense investment than the West. It bears lower manpower costs. It plans for a short and intense armored blitzkrieg rather than the longer war requiring more support forces than the U.S. military has been anticipating. But the East's

most important advantage lies in the combined command of forces, all trained, equipped and supplied on the Soviet pattern. NATO includes 40 armed forces — 14 defense establishments, each with its own army, navy and air force, and each its own separate weaponry, research, training base and logistics.

The agreement in the new long-term program to set up the first NATO supply depots is a vital step toward enabling NATO commanders in wartime to direct supplies to the sectors that most need them. But it is a bare beginning. The United States is rightly urging a NATO logistics command. President Carter has offered to stock heavy equipment on the Continent, permitting the five U.S. divisions to be doubled in 10 days. Still, pooled allied transport will be needed to get the U.S. troops to the front.

The long-term program, the most ambitious since Europe's postwar rearmament, contains more than 100 other major proposals: an integrated air-defense system; a doubling of antitank weapons; joint production of 15 new land and naval missiles and other arms; the first sophisticated NATO capability for electronic warfare countermeasures, and improvement in reserve forces and mobilization systems.

The total cost is estimated at \$60 billion to \$80 billion above present spending levels, but rationalization to reduce duplication of effort and gradual change over 15 years could keep the cost within the three percent annual increase already agreed to for the immediate future. It will take hard choices in many countries to get that much money for defense, but the military's share of the gross national product will not be raised if there is a reasonable economic growth rate.

The immediate need is for follow-up machinery to spur governments to act on the plan. The Washington summit evaded this task. President Carter's warning is apt: "We must avoid bold programs heartily endorsed — then largely ignored."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Sink the Nuclear Carrier

When next you hear talk from Capitol Hill about the tax revolt and the need to hold down spending, remember the carrier — the supercarrier. President Carter was quick enough last week to respond to the anguish of California by preaching spending restraint to Congress. He might have been more direct by pointing straight at the \$3.5 billion that the House has insisted on adding to the defense budget for a nuclear-powered behemoth carrier plus a nuclear cruiser for its defense. The Senate ought to scrap them both.

Congress knows that the veto of a defense bill is normally difficult. The risk of delaying vital security projects to block a relatively small part of the nation's \$126-billion defense program will inhibit the White House. Moreover, the administration is known to be divided on this issue and so the threats of a veto might be taken less seriously than otherwise. And the armed services would generally like more money than the president has requested, so they are not openly challenging the campaign for a carrier and cruiser by the carrier admirals and the president's former mentor, Admiral Rickover.

The best way to cut through this confusion and head them off now, however, is for the president to invoke the magic words "inflation" and "taxes" and to warn that he would indeed veto even a defense authorization bill that insists on these extravagant vessels or significantly exceeds his total requests in other ways. It would be irresponsible indeed for Congress to exceed its own limits on total defense spending, particularly since it defined those limits during a thorough evaluation of the effect of total federal spending on the nation's economy.

The president's defense budget is entirely adequate. It provides the fourth successive annual increase in military spending. The only way to increase the number of Navy combat ships would be to build somewhat smaller, more austere vessels instead of a few big glamor ships. The conventionally-powered, medium-sized carrier proposed by the administration can perform all the essential tasks of a fifth nuclear supercarrier and would cost \$1 billion less — enough to buy five modern frigates.

A firm stand against the carrier admirals would be supported, at least privately, by most of the Pentagon, including the rest of the Navy. Most important, it would add enormously to the credibility of the administration's struggle against inflation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

'Gardening' in Latin America

The problem for Washington in dealing with most Latin countries, which are small and often materially or psychologically dependent on the United States, is to treat them fairly without overwhelming them. In respect to Panama and the Dominican Republic, it is evident now just how tricky this problem is.

To put a proper flourish on the new Panama Canal treaties, Mr. Carter agreed to go there and hand over formal title. This has occasioned protests, some violent, by Panamanians, who accuse the president of bolstering strongman Omar Torrijos, and by the same and other Panamanians, who find the treaties, as they found the U.S. ratification process, offensive to their nationalism. Should President Carter have stayed home? Hardly. One must acknowledge, however, that the new treaties, fair and right and essential as they are, will not in themselves calm the Panamanian scene. There is no way the United States can tranquilly maintain, even in the new form, its huge political and

economic presence. It is like moving an elephant from one room of your house to another. The elephant is still in the house.

The Dominican Republic offers another facet. Some generals have been thwarting replacement of 12-year president Joaquin Balaguer, handpicked by Washington to end the crisis of the U.S. intervention of 1965-66, by Antonio Guzman, who trounced him in the recent elections. A personal warning by Mr. Carter was necessary to head off a steal last month, and the people of the Dominican Republic have still not been assured that their political will is being respected.

In Latin America, but not only there, no great feats of statesmanship wait to be accomplished that will clear the air and lead to a diplomatic kingdom of heaven. There is only a more modest requirement for constant attention to shifting circumstances and political detail — "gardening," as it has been aptly called.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

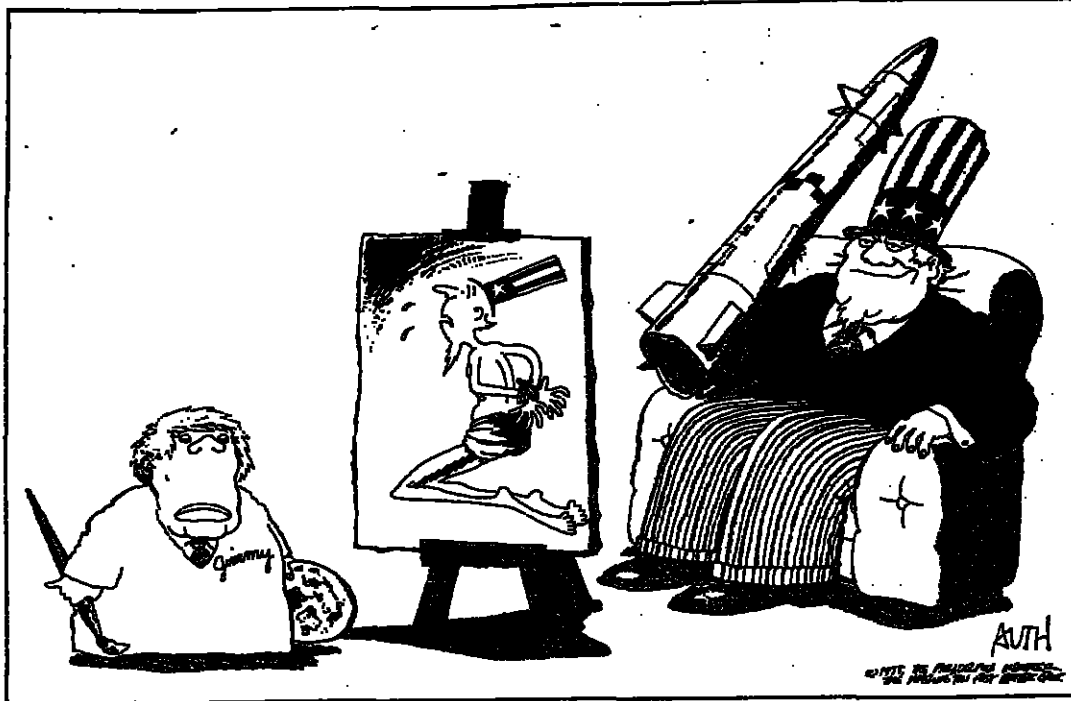
June 19, 1903

NEW YORK—New York's Columbia University Library has taken possession of what is probably the most complete collection of anarchistic literature in the world. The collection was part of the estate of a French anarchist, resident in London, who spent a great part of his life amassing it. It was purchased on the university's behalf by Dr. Vladimir Savitch, and is reported to contain numerous manuscripts and portraits of well known anarchists.

Fifty Years Ago

June 19, 1928

LONDON—Flying through fog and rain until the fuel tanks were nearly dry, Miss Amelia Earhart, Boston sociologist and pilot, made her place in the sun by being the first woman to span the Atlantic by air, when she and her two companions bought their Fokker seaplane "Friendship" to a safe landing on the placid waters of Burry Basin in South Wales yesterday afternoon. They had covered approximately 2,100 miles in 21 hours and 49 minutes since leaving Trepassey Bay, Newfoundland.



Tito: Kominformists and a Chinese Riddle

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS—In 1948, when Yugoslavia's rebellious leader refused to toe the Moscow line, despite three menacing letters from the Kremlin, Stalin declared: "All I have to do is wiggle my little finger and there will be no more Tito."

About 12,000 Yugoslavs agreed with Stalin that Tito wouldn't put up much of a show in any battle against the homeland of socialism. That was a costly error of judgment which had two effects: It sparked the first schism in the international Communist movement and it led the 12,000 Kominformists (members of the Communist International dominated by Stalin) into concentration camps set up by Tito.

Three of those 12,000 are back in the news: Vlado Dapcevic, Mileta Perovic and Bogdan Jovicic. Communists and Partisans during the war, senior military officers in Tito's army after the war, political commissars, military attaches and always unconditionally pro-Moscow. They were arrested in 1948 trying to leave the country to reach the Soviet Union.

Escape

All three were deported to Goli Otok — the Naked Island — in the Adriatic. They were imprisoned there until the Tito-Khrushchev reconciliation of 1955-1956, when they were amnestied but remained under house arrest.

In May 1958, the three were part of a group of 10 former Kominformists who escaped to Albania and stayed there until Tirana opted for China against the Soviet Union, whereupon the three men fled to Moscow and offered their services to the Kremlin, to organize the struggle against Tito.

After spending some time in Romania, Dapcevic moved to the West and settled in Brussels. The others became Soviet citizens and continued their operations against Tito from Kiev. In April 1974, in the city of Bar in the Montenegro region of Yugoslavia, a clandestine, anti-Tito Yugoslav Communist group met. The group's secretary-general was Mr. Perovic and its chief theoretician was Mr. Jovicic. This organization had a short life and hundreds of Kominformists — including the daughter of Mr. Jovicic — wound up in concentration camps.

In 1975, the Kremlin decided to sacrifice the two "prophets" of Kiev on the altar of good relations with Tito. The two men moved to France (with Red Cross certificates as their only papers) but were expelled following protests from Belgrade.

Perovic went to Israel, where his first wife, a Ukrainian Jew, was living; Jovicic, chose to go to London and Dapcevic continued to live in Brussels, where he was married and had a child.

Today, the three are together again in Yugoslavia. Dapcevic was kidnapped in 1976 by Yugoslav secret agents while he was visiting Bucharest. Tried in Belgrade, he was sentenced to 20 years in prison. Perovic was kidnapped last year while on a trip in Switzerland, tried in Belgrade and also sentenced to a 20-year term.

Jovicic is in Belgrade too, but he has curiously been amnestied, according to the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug, following "a request to return to Yugoslavia" which he apparently had made in some unidentified country "after realizing the absurdity of 20 years of hostile activity."

It is no coincidence that the last chapter of this adventure was made public this month, the 30th anniversary of the Tito-Stalin split, but also just a few days before the opening of the 11th congress of the Yugoslav Communist League, set for Tuesday in Belgrade.

Whatever the meeting's official agenda may include, the eradication of the Soviet fifth column will be a major issue.

The 11th congress is probably the last one to take place in the presence of Tito. At 86, after more than 30 years at the head of a country that has no "I-was-been easy to govern. Tito still is facing the same problem: What must be done to guarantee the survival of the Yugo-

Vance Has Chance To Straighten Out Confusion on Cuba

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Jimmy Carter has a powerful case against the actions of Cuba in Africa. But by oversteering the evidence of secret intelligence, he has allowed the case to be muddled and trivialized by Fidel Castro, and members of the U.S. Congress and the press.

Now the U.S. position in Africa has to be restated anew in full perspective. That task devolves upon Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, and provides an interesting test of whether he is truly equal to the commanding role his many well-wishers have been staking out for him.

The case against Cuba is written on the map. It is a tiny island with

less than 10 million people which normally figures in world affairs only as a producer of sugar. It lives next to a superpower with security responsibilities that girdle the globe.

Common sense dictates that the Cubans should be careful not to put their finger in the U.S. eye for less than vital reasons. The careful behavior of Finland toward its great neighbor the Soviet Union is the appropriate model for Cuba and the U.S.

But in Africa, where he has no vital interest, Senor Castro has been systematically sticking it to the U.S. on behalf of the Russians. Cuban troops, ferried to Africa by the Russians, backed an anti-U.S. faction in the Angolan civil war, and now maintain that group in power by the presence of 20,000 men.

The Cubans have equally provided the military manpower, 17,000 troops, which maintains the Soviet presence in Ethiopia. Worse still, if the projected British-U.S. plan for a Rhodesian settlement breaks down, the Cubans may be pitched into a civil war in that country.

They would then be lined up with African states and radical black Rhodesians in a fight against Rhodesian whites and moderate blacks. The Cubans would thus be acting as surrogates for the Russians in a racial war acutely embarrassing to the United States.

To be sure, the U.S. case in all these matters is far from perfect. The U.S., largely because of loyalty to the corrupt regime in Zaire, chose to support a losing faction in Angola. It backed Somalia which was the aggressor in the fighting that brought the Cubans into Ethiopia. It has raised black hopes in ways that increase the likelihood of civil war in Rhodesia.

But whatever the U.S. faults, the Cubans simply had no business in Africa at all. They have been acting as proxy for the Russians with in-



Cyrus Vance

tentions clearly inimical to the United States. That is an unwise and dangerous policy, and President Carter had every right to lay it on the Cubans when an invasion from Angola threatened the dismemberment of Zaire.

Unfortunately the president, instead of stating the general case, made a specific allegation based on secret intelligence. "We," he said at a news conference in Chicago on May 25, "know that the Cubans have played a key role in training and equipping" the forces which attacked Zaire.

In fact the evidence is far from clear. Castro has denied the charge, and given U.S. congressmen a story to the effect that Cuba actually tried to block the invasion from Angola. Since then certain elements of the Congress and the press have had the field day that they always have when a president is caught saying something he cannot prove.

Almost everybody is now confused, and some part of the public must have the incorrect impression that Carter is wrong and Castro right. What is now required is a thorough exposition of U.S. policy in Africa. Secretary Vance has undertaken to make it in a speech tomorrow in Atlantic City.

But it is a fair test given the rivalry between the secretary and the president's chief White House adviser on foreign policy, Zbigniew Brzezinski. Those who doubt Mr. Brzezinski's judgment have been urging the president to give primacy to Mr. Vance. The president seems to be moving in that direction. But even the secretary's strongest supporters have to ask themselves a question which will come up for testing in the Atlantic City speech. The question is whether Mr. Vance actually has the qualities required for giving the president the guidance he needs in foreign policy.

Foreign Aid Is Proposition 1

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—If you want to see a clear example of the influence of domestic politics on U.S. foreign policy, consider the effect of California's Proposition 13 on this year's federal foreign aid budget, which goes to the floor of the House in a few days.

Despite all the talk of U.S.-Soviet relations and new military technologies — the neutron warhead, guided anti-tank weapons, etc. — East-West and Atlantic relations are increasingly influenced by North-South relations and by trade and foreign aid, where the mood of the House of Representatives can be decisive.

Members of the House, who are up for re-election this year, have not failed to notice the 2-1 vote for cutting property taxes in California by more than 50 percent. In the last 10 days they have made sharp reductions in the appropriations for the Health, Education and Welfare, and Labor departments, and have even cut their own legislative appropriations by 5 percent. A good case can be made for these decisions.

Temptation

The temptation to make more drastic cuts in the foreign aid budget after Proposition 13 is even more severe. Nobody ever lost an election by voting to keep money at home, but there is an obvious conflict here between the political interests of congressmen and the imperative foreign policy interests of the nation.

The Carter administration has heard the news from California, but it is still asking for \$1.9 billion in bilateral development assistance abroad, and \$3.5 billion in multilateral developments through the World Bank and regional development banks — for a total of about \$5.4 billion.

The House Appropriations Committee has already cut more than \$1 billion from these two types of foreign economic assistance — \$876 million in multi-lateral aid; and \$130 million in bilateral aid. But the critical battle will be on the House floor over a series of amendments to reduce the foreign aid budget much more drastically.

Long Amendment. Rep. Clarence Miller of Ohio has a simpler amendment to reduce the entire foreign aid bill by 8 percent.

Beard Amendment. Rep. Robin Beard of Tennessee has an amendment that would prohibit any U.S. funds from being used "directly or indirectly" to support the governments of Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos or Uganda. This seems reasonable enough, but adoption of such an amendment would virtually end U.S. participation in the World Bank, since the bank's charter forbids it from accepting any funds with such restrictions.

All these amendments had their followers long before Proposition 13 came out of California, and deserve serious consideration, but in relation to Proposition 1, which is the vital interests of the United States.

Foreign aid is not a charitable exercise. It goes to the developing world struggles in the poor nations during the last quarter of the century. The major confrontations between Washington and Moscow are no longer taking place over the great industrial complexes of the Ruhr, the Rhineland, and Japan, but in the Middle East, where weapons are clearly important, and in black Africa, Southeast Asia and Latin America, where money, trade, economic assistance, health, education, and population control are likely to be more important than cruise missiles or neutron warheads.

Congress has been right to concentrate on the balance of power and on the industrial power center since World War II — "billions for bombers and missiles" has always been a popular slogan on the Hill — but new battlefields are now emerging.

The United States now depends on developing countries for 45 percent of its oil, 85 percent of its bauxite, 93 percent of its tin, 59 percent of its zinc, and 36 percent of its iron ore.

Letters

CIA on Campus

One has no doubt that, as a man, Adm. Stansfield Turner is a man possessed of high moral qualities, much like President Carter. But one fears that the possession of high moral qualities do not, in and of themselves, guarantee that the possessor understands the logic of ordinary language.

Long ago, Greek rhetors and philosophers argued that some combinations of terms will not mix and that to attempt to combine such terms is either to commit a logical fallacy or to abuse language.

When one speaks of "blessed adultery" or "a military pacifist" or "good-natured murder" one is abusing language. In the same fashion, to speak of the "scholar-CIA agent" or the "student-CIA spy" is to abuse language. It is also to detract from a noble calling.

Scholarship is public; spying is private. Scholarship promotes understanding and friendliness; spying provokes wars and crimes. No scholar, of worth, would be proud to admit that he was a spy for the CIA. To admit such would be to admit that one perverted the ends of scholarship, which are open, fair, and for all to inspect. What is open, fair or open to inspection about the CIA, a pernicious and wicked organization at best?

I would conclude that there is no defense for permitting the CIA to recruit on U.S. college campuses. If so, then one should not be bothered by those who might recruit for the

U.S. trade with these poor developing countries is increasingly important. For example, according to official figures here, even in 1975 the United States exported \$29 billion in goods to the non-oil developing countries — three times the 1970 total, three times our exports to Japan, and \$3 billion more than our exports to Europe. The White House estimate is that "one out of every four American farm jobs and one out of every eight manufacturing jobs now depend on the sale of American goods abroad" and that "two million American jobs are now dependent on Third World exports."

So there is more to debate in the House in these coming days than the property tax revolt in California, important as that is. There is a policy to be decided for a changing and different world. World population today is roughly 4 billion. By the year 2000 it will be 6 billion, 87 percent of which will be living in the developing countries.

Unless this can be controlled, all bets on bombers and missiles may be irrelevant to the race between food and population, which is a foreign aid not a military question.

"If a free society cannot help the many who are poor," President Kennedy said in his inaugural address, "it cannot save the few who are rich."

Herb Curb

Instead of ending his article on parsley (JHT, June 9) with Chaucer's quaint quatrain, Waverly Root might have quoted Ogden Nash's wonderfully succinct couplet:

I like parsley
Sparsely.

JOAN Z. SHORE.

A Correction

In the May 25 issue of the Herald Tribune, a letter was published from the Paris representative of the Church of Scientology. We printed: "Michael Meisner of the New York Church," when the Paris church representative actually wrote: "Mr. Meisler of the New York Church." These people are different and have different points of view. We regret the error.



POMONA, Kansas, June 18 (AP) — A tornado capped a dinner-theater showboat, tossing most of the 59 persons aboard into Lake Pomona and trapping others inside the vessel, the Whippoorwill. Nine persons were killed and six were unaccounted for, authorities said today. Fourteen persons were injured.

"All of a sudden you could see the spout up in the sky, and the next thing you know the boat was over, said a survivor, Richard Jepson. "Everybody was in the water scrambling. . . it was a mess."

One of the dead women, 25-year-old Judy Patterson of Topeka, was eight months pregnant, authorities said.

Investigators recovered the bodies of two men and six women, soon after the tragedy last night, authorities said, and a ninth body was recovered this morning.

By Galina Vromen

PARIS, June 16 (IHT)—Many foreigners in Paris are going to telephone a lot more home since the French telephone company ends one of their main means of communicating with their families.

Fed up with the cost of repairing phones and concerned about lost revenue, the Postal and Telecommunication Ministry has cut off access to the foreign dial tone from all public telephone booths until October.

A subculture has grown up in the last few years because a number of malfunctioning public phones have made it possible to call abroad at no cost. Information about the location of these phones was spread word of mouth. Beginning Wednesday, the foreign dial tone has been unobtainable and the suspension of foreign service from public phone booths will continue until the PTT institutes a new fool-proof system to be completed in October at an estimated cost of a quarter of a million francs.

The malfunctioning phones were to be found all over Paris, particularly in districts heavily populated

MIAMI, June 18 (UPI) — John D. Pennekamp, 80, longtime associate editor of the Miami Herald and a conservationist known as "the father of the Everglades," died yesterday.

Mr. Pennekamp's campaigning during the mid 1940s resulted in the dedication of Everglades National Park by President Harry Truman in 1947. He served as chairman of the Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials, increasing the number of state parks from 23 to 36.

He started as a copyboy with the Cincinnati Enquirer in 1911, rising to city editor by 1925. He was hired by the Herald to run its local news operation while he was in the area to cover Florida's land boom.

Mr. Pennecamp spent 66 years with the Herald, most of them as associate editor, although he served only as a columnist in his later years. His "Behind the Front Page" was a Herald editorial page feature for nearly his entire tenure, which ended when he retired Jan. 1, last year.

Joan Winfield

LOS ANGELES, June 18 (AP) — Former actress Joan Winfield, 59, who appeared in numerous films during the mid-1940s and early 1950s, died of cancer Friday.

Born in Melbourne as Joan MacGillicuddy, Miss Winfield attended the Royal Academy of Dramatic Arts in London.

Konstantin Terechkovitch
PARIS, June 18 (UPI) - Emigre Russian painter Konstantin Terechkovitch, 76, has died, his family said today.

He fled Russia after the Revolution and settled in Paris. He had his first exhibition here in 1925.

Armando Piaggio
GENOA, June 18 (AP) — Armando Piaggio, 77, a pioneer of the Italian aircraft firm that built war planes during World War II, died here Thursday.

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Cost at Issue

WASHINGTON, June 18 (HTT) — A dispute is shaping up between the House administration and supporters of legislation that would extend U.S. medicare benefits to qualified persons living abroad.

The Health Subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee is scheduled to hear arguments today from administration officials and efforts to make medicare benefits available overseas to Americans and other entitled persons on a reciprocal basis and from administration officials who are said to believe that the cost to the government would be too great.

The principal battle under consideration is through the use of similar measures — is sponsored by the subcommittee chairman, Dan Rostenkowski, D-Ill., whose support gives it an edge toward committee approval. It would authorize the president, through the secretary of health, education and welfare, to negotiate agreements with foreign governments that would reciprocally extend to qualified nationals of each country — government-paid medical benefits for persons visiting or living in the other country.

But there is disagreement over how much this would cost U.S. taxpayers. Informed sources say that HEW actuaries told the House panel that the first-year cost to the U.S. government would be about \$300 million.

But subcommittee sources maintain that, based on the shape of the Rostenkowski bill, there would be little, if any, cost to the government at the outset. They consider the \$300 million figure as "nonsense."

"Our assumption is there will be no or negligible first-year costs, since it would take some time for the president to negotiate agreements with other countries," a subcommittee insider said.

Sources said that the U.S. burden stemming from the Rostenkowski bill, or bill, there would be little, if any, cost to the government at the outset. Besides the time involved in holding bilateral negotiations, there would not always be sufficient medical facilities available to give Medicare-level care to those qualified. These sources declined to speculate on the eventual cost to the U.S. treasury.

Among those who might be eligible for Medicare abroad are U.S. citizens and foreign nationals living in the United States.

ATHENS, June 18 (UPI)—In an effort to curb inflation, boost the economy and to raise productivity, the Greek government yesterday announced a reduction in government spending, more taxes and a freeze on hiring of new civil servants.

Coordination Minister Constantine Mitsotakis said that the government aimed at keeping inflation at 1977 levels, when it rose 12.8 percent, and that it had reached 15 percent this year.

He said that the government was cutting down its public-investments program by 10 percent, or \$135.3 million, and was reducing by 15 to 20 percent expenses in areas other than defense, civil service salaries and pensions.

BOSTON, June 18 (UPI) — Offer a \$99 transatlantic air fare and people will rearrange their lives.

Pun American's first no-frills, no-reservations plane was filled to capacity for its first Boston to Amsterdam flight Thursday night, two days after it was announced, and most of the passengers had changed their travel plans to take it. Almost a hundred persons wanting tickets were left behind.

"We never anticipated there would be this response the first day because of the short notice," said a Pan Am spokesman. The new fare, the lowest in transatlantic history, was approved by the Civil Aeronautics Board Tuesday.

More than 200 persons began lining up before dawn yesterday to take advantage of the \$99 one-way and \$149 round-trip Pan Am is offering until July 14. After that, it will cost \$155 one way or \$279 round trip. Previously, a Boston-Amsterdam round trip economy flight, which stopped in London, cost \$812.

French Alps Get Snow

PARIS, June 18 (AP) — Snow fell throughout the French Alps yesterday at altitudes above 2,500 feet. Heavy rain fell most of the day in downtown Paris, where the high of 13.2 degrees C (55.7 F) made it the coldest June 17 recorded in Paris since 1873.

CARSON CITY, Nev., June 18 (AP) — Five judges deliberately got drunk and then drove police cars around an obstacle course in a supervised test of their driving skills.

They had a good time — but they did not flunk the test.

Aside from the fun of tottering into cars, running over pylons, spinning tires, beeping horns and then screeching to a stop, the judges said they learned something valuable about drunken-driving defendants who show up in their courts.

Judge Seymour Borwin of Las Vegas Municipal Court, gulping his ninth vodka-and-water as he readied for his final run, put it this way: "Now I understand what it means when someone says they only had two drinks.

"I can't say that. I had two drinks can do. And nine. I can't drive," he mumbled, trying to fasten the seat belt in the sheriff's car.

LONDON, June 18 (AP) — A British pilot working for Saudi Arabian Airlines is under house arrest in Jidda accused of illicit manufacture of alcohol, a Foreign Office spokesman said Saturday.

It said the arrest of Tony Hubbard, 23, followed a report to the authorities by a burglar who broke into the house at 4 a.m. and found the pilot with a British air hostess.

The Foreign Office said the hostess

ess, Lily Saddington-Poole, 24, who works for the same airline, also was placed under house arrest but later was released and is remaining in the country to give evidence at Mr. Hubbard's trial.

"Apparently the burglar claimed he found alcohol in the house and immoral behavior was taking place; as a result Mr. Hubbard was arrested and is now in custody awaiting trial on the alcohol charge and not on anything else," the spokesman said.

By Douglas B. Fever

WASHINGTON, June 18 (WP) — The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Trans-

Adams the Arbitrer

If there is a dispute between regional DOTs, the agency and the department on a city's plan, the decision rests with Transportation Secretary Brock Adams. The Environmental Protection Agency is expected to examine the plan.

Under the Clean Air Act amendments, cities must meet U.S. air quality standards by 1985. If they

The guidelines, accompanied Friday by a memorandum of understanding that defines the responsibilities for both agencies, was called a "common-sense approach to transportation and air quality planning" by Jack Watson, special assistant to the president.

Reduces Paperwork

Local officials, who have not seen the final guidelines but have received several early drafts, said that anything is helpful that reduces the amount of coordination they have to achieve with various U.S. agencies.

WARWICK, R.I., June 18 (UPI) — A man with a high-powered rifle went on a shooting spree in a Chinese restaurant here last night, killing four persons, including a pregnant woman, police said.

Police said that a fifth patron died of a heart attack at the scene and that a suspect was taken into custody shortly after the incident.

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Summary of the Annual Report for 1977 of the Österreichische Länderbank

Balance Sheet Total reached a figure of AS 73.6 billion, an increase of AS 6.0 billion or 12.3% over the previous year (1976 + AS 9.2 billion or + 16.3%).

Outside Funds AS 68.8 billion. Total commitments at year-end 1977 were AS 68.9 billion. AS 71.8 billion or 11.7% more than at year-end 1976 when they amounted to AS 61.6 billion (1976 + AS 61.75 billion or + 15.3%). Foreign currency deposits by foreign banks contributing to the total balance rose from 23.4% in 1976 to 26.5%.

Savings Deposits AS 17.8 billion. Savings deposits increased by AS 11.6 million or 2% (1976 + AS 20.94 million or + 14.7%).

Landbank Bond Issues. The bank's own bond issues rose by AS 140.7 million to AS 3.8 billion. The Landbank 8% bond issue of 1977 with a nominal amount of AS 500 million and the Landbank 5% foreign currency bonds of 1977 with a nominal amount of 100 million D-marks participated in this rise to a large degree.

Credit Volume AS 36.9 billion. The volume of commercial credit increased in 1977 by AS 4.7 billion or 14.6% (1976 + AS 6.3 billion or + 24.7%) to climb from AS 3.2 billion in 1976 to AS 9.9 billion in 1977. On account of the amendment to the Fees Law and the restrictions imposed by the National Bank, Landbank could only provide its clients with additional loans of credit amounting to no more than AS 3.3 billion (1976 + AS 8.4 billion).

Performance Figures

	1976	1977
Current account turnover	28.6	41.8
Turnover in foreign currency for customers' account	+ 10.6	+ 16.5
Turnover in securities	+ 7.3	+ 2.8
Number of current account items	+ 8.4	+ 3.1
Number of checks processed	+ 192	+ 10.0
Number of cash deposits and withdrawals	+ 6.3	+ 5.9
Number of foreign transactions	+ 20.9	+ 3.5
Number of accounts and custody accounts	+ 10.5	+ 13.6
The number of accounts and custody accounts held by customers with Landbank increased from 552,700 to 665,500		

Personal. 3183 people were employed by Landbank in 1977, an increase of 259 employees or 8.9% more than in 1976 (2924).

Documentary Transactions AS 20 billion. Documentary transactions for the first time attained the AS 20 billion mark, rising from AS 17.1 billion to AS 20.2 billion (+ 19%). Of this, 73% was due to the export sector.

Interest Earned amounting to AS 902.9 million, represents a gain of AS 109.3

million or 13.8% (1976 + 793.6%). The increase in interest earned (+ 23.4%) in and interest paid (+ 26.5%) is to be attributed on the one hand to the significant expansion in interest-related transactions and on the other to higher interest levels.

Commissions. Commissions totalled AS 488.7 million (1976 AS 447 million, up AS 41.7 million or 9.3%, as compared with the previous year (1976 + AS 18.2 million or + 4.3%). Income from the credit and inter-

national sections showed an improvement in 1977, as did income from securities transactions (declined).

Personnel Costs. Personnel costs including social benefits and pensions rose to AS 807.8 million (1976 AS 630.8 million). The additional expenditure of AS 117 million or 16.3% (1976 AS 45 million or + 7.0%) can be accounted for by salary increases under collective agreement which took effect on January 1, 1977, and the payment of the personnel AS 40.3 million (1976 AS 32.7 million) was allocated to the person reserve.

Expenditure for Materials and Supplies increased by AS 22.5 million or 13.6% (1976 + AS 25.8 million or + 12.1%) to AS 271 million (previous year AS 236.5 million). The reason for increased costs being to the expansion of Landbank's operations and general price increases.

Taxes and Levies. In all AS 167.7 million (1976 AS 147.4 million) went in taxes and levies. This represented an increase of AS 20.3 million over the previous year.

Capital and Reserves. Capital and reserves rose from AS 217.0 million in 1976 to AS 227.3 million in the year under review. The proportion to total funds from outside sources amounted to 3.3% (1976 3.5%). Of the earnings, AS 103 million was used for reserves. Basic capital, reserves and other items qualifying as reserves amounted to a total sum of AS 227.3 million. In addition, there were global value adjustments and pension reserves in the aggregate amount of AS 748 million qualifying as reserves.

Net Profit including the profit brought forward from 1976 (AS 1 million) came to AS 91 million. The Managing Board on account of proposed paying a dividend of 10% on the basic capital, amounted to AS 30 million.

Discontinued Real Assets AS 92.5 billion. At year-end the financial operations of which the Landbank Group is composed (Österreichisches Credit-Institut AG, Eisenstädter Bank AG, Autolin, Teilzahlungsbank-Gesellschaft mbH, WAG-Warner, Volkskreditbank, Gesellschaft mbH, and Landbank) owned consolidated total assets amounting to AS 92.5 billion (1976 AS 82 billion). The group administered funds from outside sources of AS 86.7 billion (1976 AS 76.3 billion); the volume of credit including rediscounted bills amounting to AS 48 billion (1976 AS 41.7 billion).

Broadening the Base for Success. Conscious of the need to give Landbank the status of a modern and dynamic bank, capable of meeting the challenges of the 1980's, management in 1977 adopted a series of measures aimed at "broadening the bank's base of operations". The goals set in 1977 were threefold:

- To broaden the base of the bank's staff by the creation of new jobs.
- To broaden the regional base of operations by the opening of new branches.
- To broaden the base of the bank's services offered abroad by increased representation in foreign centres. Landbank records success in all three areas.

Consolidated Balance Sheet of Österreichische Länderbank as of December 31, 1977, and Comparison with 1976 (in million AS)

ASSETS	1976	1977	LIABILITIES	1976	1977
Cash reserves	4,952	5,470	Expenditure on personnel	43,070	47,675
Bills of exchange	7,751	8,104	Savings deposits	16,309	17,494
Foreign treasury bills	1,266	439	Own issues	2,187	3,594
Own securities	7,851	8,519	Basic capital	300	300
Claims against credit institutions	12,073	19,615	Reserves for specific purposes	789	905
Debits	24,484	28,487	Global value adjustments	500	547
Participations	986	1,096	Other liabilities	440	1,029
Land, buildings, furniture and equipment	212	220	Net profit (including amount carried over)	91	91
Other assets	532	1,687			
	65,555	73,598		65,555	73,598


Profit and Loss Account (in million AS)

EXPENDITURES	1976	1977	EARNINGS	1976	1977
Expenditure on personnel	532.9	618.0	Carried over	1.0	0
Expenditure for social purposes and pensions	157.9	189.9	Interest and discount	79.0	92.9
Buildings and equipment depreciation	72.9	82.2	Commissions and fees	407.0	488.7
Taxes and levies	147.4	167.7	Other earnings in excess of other expenditures	91.0	130.2
Expenditure on materials	236.5	271.0			
Allocations to reserves	82.0	103.0			
Net profit	91.0	91.0			

1,332.6

1,522.8

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Afghanistan: Soviet Ties Bud Amid Purges, Guns and Caution

By William Borders

KABUL, Afghanistan, June 18 (NYT) — In the six weeks since the bloody coup that brought it to power, the government of Nur Mohammed Taraki has strengthened Afghanistan's relationship with the Soviet Union, which it consistently refers to as "our great northern neighbor."

It has also arrested dozens — perhaps hundreds — of supporters of the old government, and has undertaken a purge of "anti-revolutionary elements" from the civil service.

"The goal of our revolution is a total break with our feudal past," Prime Minister Taraki says, repeating in statements nearly every day that the aim is "elimination of poverty, adversity and class exploitation."

But the Soviet-made tanks that helped bring Mr. Taraki to power in April have left Kabul's bumpy old streets. The holes that they made in the high stone wall around the royal palace — now renamed the People's House — have been patched. The ancient city, for centuries a crossroads of international intrigue, has reacquired an air of calm that belies the basic changes taking place.

Mr. Taraki, who is also secretary general of the People's Democratic Party, asserts that the party is not Communist, and the words "Communist" and "Marxist" are never used in the propaganda that pours out of government offices.

Soviet Connection

Still, Mr. Taraki and the group of men around him have long been regarded as the leaders of Afghan Communists. And while they consolidate control of the mountainous land — population 13 million in an area the size of Texas — they are doing little to dispel that image.

Since April 28, when President Mohammed Daud was shot and killed at the palace with his closest advisers and members of his family, the Taraki government has announced two dozen agreements with the Soviet Union worth millions of dollars, in such areas as highway construction, mining technology and insect control.

The Russians have given 2,500 books to the Information Ministry, and Bakhtar, the national news agency, has signed an agreement with Tass for "exchange of news, information and technical cooperation."

Kabul, as it has been for centuries, is full of rumors. An authoritative but unconfirmed report has it that the number of Soviet military advisers has risen, and that they are penetrating more deeply into the 70,000-man army.



Afghan Prime Minister Nur Mohammed Taraki talks to the press.

Of the 60 to 80 generals that the army and air force had, about a dozen are known to be still in their old commands. Most of the rest are presumably in jail, or were killed in the 24 hours of fierce fighting during the coup. Younger officers have taken over the armed forces, with majors and lieutenant colonels often holding jobs that used to be held by generals.

"Taraki saw how easy it was for his small group to take over," a resident said, "and he doesn't want it to happen again."

When Foreign Minister Hafizullah Amin, who is also a deputy prime minister, spoke at the United Nations in New York last week, he referred to the Soviet Union and its allies as the "real advocates of peace," contrasting them with the "imperialistic reactionaries and warmongers."

While in Cuba last month for a meeting of nonaligned nations, Mr. Amin said that an important goal of the new government was "consolidation, widening and expansion of friendly relations with our great northern neighbor, the Soviet Union."

Afghanistan has long been dominated by its giant neighbor, even in the days when it was a monarchy. The Soviet Union is this country's largest trading partner and aid donor, and it trained and equipped the Afghan military. Spoke at the United Nations with Moscow announced in the last six weeks were initiated under the Daud government.

"Since the coup, the Afghans have not been maintaining even the appearance of being evenhanded between East and West, as they used to," said one of the many foreigners associated with the flood of development aid that comes to this primitive country. But Mr. Taraki has said that he will continue to welcome assistance from everyone, including the United States.

Domestically, the government has put together a broad program of land reform, price control, limitation on private profits and strengthening of the public sector.

The prime minister, 61, is a former journalist with a soft voice and a professorial manner. He governs as chairman of the Revolutionary Council, which is thought to consist of two or three dozen persons, mostly civilians. Babrak Karmal, regarded by some as a hard-line Communist, is deputy chairman and apparently the No. 2 man in the government. Both are known to have frequent contacts with the Soviet Embassy.

The new government seems to be in control, although there have been reports of some armed resistance in the countryside. In Kabul, a curfew is enforced strictly and guns are everywhere, even more in evidence than usual. Afghanistan is a tough land in which murder has never been uncommon.

'New Appointments'

Since the coup, several callers on Cabinet ministers have reported that armed soldiers sat in on their talks. A foreigner having dinner with a deputy minister noticed a pistol in the man's belt. And at the British Embassy's elegant garden party for the Queen's birthday early this month, the Minister of Mines and Industries was accompanied around the broad lawn by a soldier carrying a rifle with fixed bayonet.

In Kabul's bustling bazaars, the old scene has scarcely changed — except that tourists are fewer to nibble the spicy lamb kebabs cooked on sidewalk grills or haggle over rich red carpets piled up in the shops.

In most government offices, not only the ministers but also officials in the three or four ranks below them have been replaced. A regular feature of the government newspaper is the "new appointments" column, which tells of a clerk being made department head or a loyal plant worker being made a supervisor. The column never says what happened to the old occupant of the job.

There are still many people here who do not believe that the Afghans, a proud and independent people who have never been conquered, will let their country become a client state. Others say that, for all practical purposes, it has already happened. The two sides agree that the picture will be clearer in a few months.

Paul Warnke: U.S. Negotiator Pushes SALT Without Linkage

WASHINGTON — Paul Warnke, a 58-year-old lawyer, is one of the key figures on arms control in the Carter administration. He wears two hats, serving as the director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and as chief negotiator for the strategic-arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union. Mr. Warnke's previous government service was during the Johnson Administration, first as general counsel and later as assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs.

Mr. Warnke also is a controversial figure, with a reputation as a "dove," whose nomination by President Carter early last year narrowly obtained the necessary confirmation by the Senate and, in a way, prefigured the coming debate on a SALT II treaty. He seems to have mellowed since then, but is clearly aligned with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and others in the administration who want a SALT II agreement, not at all costs, but with a minimum of linkage to Soviet world behavior, as compared to Zbigniew Brzezinski, the president's national security adviser, and others who are increasingly tough in their public stances toward Moscow. Mr. Carter himself, judging by his recent words, would seem to like to have it both ways. Mr. Warnke was interviewed in his office, in the State Department building, by Joel Blocker and Leo Michel of Le Point magazine (Paris).

Soviet good behavior. We have to recognize that a relationship of rivalry and competition is going to continue between the two superpowers. But we can find common interest in anything that makes nuclear war less likely.

Obviously, you could reach a state of international tensions where, regardless of the logic of what I have just said, the revision against Soviet behavior would be so great that we could only with great difficulty continue to do business with them. I hope the Soviet Union recognizes this.

Personally, I do not see SALT as being an aspect of détente. Maybe the Soviets do, but I think, in that case, that they are making a mistake. We could have SALT and have détente in very bad shape. On the other hand, if détente is prospering, it will be easier to have acceptance of SALT. But the two can exist separately.

Q: Will the chances of ratification of SALT by the Senate be harmed by the controversy surrounding your nomination, over a year ago, to your present post?

A: The SALT agreement is not going to be the product of Paul Warnke. It has been under negotiation since 1972, and it was already 80 percent complete at the beginning of the Carter administration. The credit for an eventual accord, then, will have to be divided among a number of people, including former Presidents Nixon and Ford and Henry Kissinger. So I think that the fact that there are some senators who oppose my nomination will not be a significant factor in the nomination process.

The best way to get the SALT agreement ratified is to have a good SALT agreement. It would have to be supported by the Pentagon, but I have no doubt that the agreement will win that support. Obviously, there are some who would be opposed to virtually any SALT treaty because they feel that the best way to deal with the Soviet Union is by unbridled competition. If there are some Senators who feel that way, we cannot expect to change their vote. But if I were a Senator, and my adversaries were rash enough to attack my support of SALT, I think I could make mincemeat out of them.

Q: How much are events outside of SALT affecting the pace of these negotiations?

A: Not at all. I've found that the Soviets stick to the subject matter.

Favoring Linkage

Q: Other persons — within the administration and outside — seem to favor a "linkage" of SALT to Soviet actions, for example, in Africa.

A: I've consistently said that SALT has to stand on its own feet. Either it advances the security of the United States or it does not. If it does, why forfeit this benefit because you do not approve of Soviet actions elsewhere?

I feel very strongly that you cannot regard SALT as a reward for

for ratification by the Senate next January, after the legislative elections.

A: This strikes me as a quite plausible possibility, assuming that the Soviets move toward our positions on remaining issues.

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Paul Warnke preparing for television interview last year.

missiles. This would, of course, inhibit the development of new weapons.

As for Europe, SALT III would not affect the numbers of either the French or British nuclear forces. The United States and Soviet Union would have to accomplish much more substantial reductions in their arsenals before European forces would become that significant. Which is not to say that those forces may not constitute a perfectly effective deterrent as far as France and Britain are concerned.

CTB Treaty

Q: Are the United States, the U.S.S.R. and the United Kingdom close to signing a Comprehensive Test Ban (CTB) treaty?

A: The timing is difficult to predict because the negotiations are not bilateral. But we would hope to have very wide, if not universal, accession to the treaty.

We are interested in a CTB, a ban on all nuclear explosions, including peaceful nuclear devices. The duration of the treaty will have to be negotiated, and that will depend in part on what China and France may do. The Soviets are sensitive to the fact that both China and France would probably continue testing, and, as a consequence, I would assume that they would continue to argue for some limited duration. I think the U.S.S.R. could accept the fact that the treaty would come into effect without Chinese and French participation, since it will be a long time before French or Chinese development would really jeopardize the retaliatory capability of the Soviet Union.

Q: Does this represent a victory for your own views, as some press reports have indicated?

A: No. The president has consistently said that he favored a CTB, not a further threshold test ban. I would say the issue of verification is the one that will have to be negotiated. If we cannot verify a test ban satisfactorily, that would be a barrier to the agreement. We have recognized that for an effective CTB we need something that goes beyond national technical means of verification. Whereas in SALT you can rely on your own national technical means, in a CTB you have to have further procedures. I am more optimistic now because the Soviet Union has accepted in principle the need to go beyond national technical means.

Giscard Plan

Q: What are your reactions to the Giscard d'Estaing plan on disarmament?

A: We can see some difficulties in the proposals, but it is good to have the French taking this much interest in the domain of disarmament. Specifically, we see problems with regard to the proposal of a broader European conference on disarmament. Granted, MBER (mutual and balanced force reductions) has proceeded at a somewhat glacial pace, but I am not sure that the vast expansion of the number of participants would accelerate the pace.

I can also see major difficulties with the idea of an international agency of verification satellites. Of course, we could not allow anyone to interfere with our own national technical means of verifying a SALT agreement or an eventual Comprehensive Test Ban. But these are things which we will continue to consider with the French.

Q: President Carter has spoken a great deal of his desire to limit conventional arms sales. Yet, as the plane sales to Israel, Saudi Arabia and Egypt have just demonstrated, we are not doing that.

A: This is an area in which one country cannot act alone. If we were to adopt a policy of total abstention, it is clear that the French, Germans, British and Soviets would continue to supply the same volume of arms.

We are making an effort. The president has announced a reduction, next year, by 8 percent in the volume of American arms sales. There are some specific situations where we will continue to sell arms and the French will continue to do so. It is a question, therefore, of working out some collective principles as far as the quantity and sophistication of these arms are concerned.

A New Generation Oversees Spain's Shift to Democracy

By James M. Markham

MADRID (NYT) — A year ago, Spaniards began the political transformation of their country by casting their ballots in freedom for the first time in four decades. On this first anniversary of their democracy, it seems to at least one thoughtful Spaniard that what is occurring, beyond the obvious political changes, is a transfer of power from one generation to another.

Spain has one of the youngest populations in Europe, so it is not altogether surprising that the editor of its leading newspaper, Madrid's daily El Pais, is only 33 years old. After all, King Juan Carlos is 39; Premier Adolfo Suarez is 45; Felipe Gonzalez, the leader of the Socialist opposition, is 36.

"Since the majority of the country is young, what you have is a terrible desire for modernity, in all senses," said the editor, Juan Luis Cebrian, turning his swivel chair softly back and forth in the newspaper's office late the other night. "You have to be Spanish to understand this. Five years ago, you went out to Europe or America, and you were ashamed to present your passport, even if you were very patriotic and loved your country. The feeling of inferiority and isolation in which we Spaniards were raised was very strong."

China Trip

On his littered desk lay a number of books on China, last-minute cramming for an imminent trip. "Imagine," said the slight, wiry Mr. Cebrian, sipping on a beer, "the day after tomorrow the king is going to China. Not so long ago — in 1970, eight years ago — there was a state of exception, and all the students and professors who had pictures of Mao burned them because they were sure reasons to go to jail."

"We tend to forget that the last executions of the Franco regime took place in October, 1975. And there is another very important thing that we are still getting used to: that this country has lost its fear. We lived with a tremendous fear until Franco died."

El Pais appeared five months after Franco's death. It is a stylish, liberal-minded daily that quickly established itself as a reasoned voice of change — and, soon, as one of the best newspapers in Western Europe. With a circulation of 150,000, a staff of 93 journalists — including 10 foreign correspondents — El Pais is, in its editor's phrase, "progressive in the intellectual and sociological, not political, sense."

"It is to the left of the right," said Mr. Cebrian with a grin.

Journalist's Son

A former philosophy student, he is well positioned to observe the generational shift in Spain: his father and an uncle were both editors of Arriba, a government daily, in the Franco era. "I am a son of a journalist of the regime," said Mr. Cebrian, who himself had a meteoric career. At the age of 19 he was running Pueblo, another Madrid paper.

Though last June's parliamentary elections gave Mr. Suarez's makeshift, center-right Union of the Democratic Center a mandate to govern, Mr. Cebrian believes that such one-time functionaries of the Franco regime as Mr. Suarez and many of his closest collaborators will eventually be eased out of power.

By pursuing a liberal economic policy but taking conservative stands on such questions as abortion and the death penalty, Mr. Cebrian said, the premier is missing the prevailing mood of the country — that of "the 50 percent of the people who voted left but feels neither proletarian nor Marxist."

Behind this phenomenon the editor sees a deeper crisis of the Spanish right, which has not been able to organize itself since Franco's death.

Few 'Rightists'

"Suarez himself does not feel himself a rightist," Mr. Cebrian said. "Few people in the government feel themselves to be rightist, because of the psychological and educational bombardment of Francoism against capitalism, equating capitalism and Marxism and so on. This is a country where great fortunes were made during Francoism, but where people are ashamed to make money."

The Socialists, the second largest party in Parliament, are not in much better shape. In Mr. Cebrian's view, and he thinks that Mr. Gonzalez, the Socialists' leader, must be subject to what he called attacks of "vertigo" when he ponders the strong possibility that he could be premier in a few months if new general elections are held.

"On the night of the elections last June, Javier Solana was here," recalled Mr. Cebrian, speaking of another Socialist leader, "and he was terrified because he thought they were going to win."

Neither Italy nor France furnish a model for Spain's future. "There was not a world war here," said Mr. Cebrian. "Instead there was a civil war, a terrific violence."

'Spanish Model'

"This country has just re-established a monarchy when the majority of the country is not monarchist, either on the left or right. Even so, it is a monarchy supported by all the non-monarchists of this country. I think that's a fairly Spanish model."

Those who are governing now are the sons of those who won the civil war. I am a son of parents who won the war," he said softly. "And there is a regret on the part of the sons of those who won the war that they did win. We do not approve of our fathers, and we regret that they have done the war and won it."

This fear of armed violence, he added, is one reason that young Spaniards are reluctant to see Spain enter a military alliance like NATO, and it colors the transfer of power from one generation to another.

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THE GREAT PERSONALITIES BY MARY BLUME.

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Euromarket

Dealers See Drop in Bond Prices In Wake of Rise in Dollar Rates

By William Ellington

LONDON, June 18 (AP-DJ) — Eurodollar bond prices exhibited considerable steadiness last week in the face of an abrupt rise in short-term Eurodollar interest rates to the highest level since January 1975.

Dealers said that both institutional and retail investors seemed reluctant to sell bonds, which could involve taking a capital loss at the same time. It appeared likely that dealers were not keen to sell bonds short out of fear that they would not be able to repurchase them at lower prices.

Even so, some dealers conceded that the yield basis of the Eurodollar market is no longer realistic in view of the rise in short-term interest rates. "A correction is needed and probably will come, but we find that when we sell bonds we can't get them back," one dealer said.

During the week, the widely quoted six-month Eurodollar rate rose to 9.06 percent, offered by Citicorp at 8.63 percent a week earlier. U.S. banks raised their prime lending rate a quarter point to 8 1/2 percent, the highest level since February 1975.

While the rise in short-term interest rates was not immediately reflected in the yields on Eurodollar

U.S. Commodities

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP) — Cattle futures plunged to their lowest levels in two months, as speculators panicked last week at the prospect of large numbers of beef animals being readied for market.

In all, live cattle prices tumbled 4.15 to 4.9 cents a pound. The spot contract closed at 55.67 cents. Setbacks of 0.72 cents to 3.6 cents in hog futures and 1.45 to 4.9 cents in pork belly (bacon) deliveries were greatly influenced by the cattle declines.

Meanwhile, gold futures surged as much as \$5 an ounce, silver prices gained 7 to 8 cents and platinum contracts finished about \$10 ahead. The spot gold contract closed at \$185.70 on New York's Comex, while June silver was \$5.32 an ounce.

Analysts said buying was attracted by several factors, including the dollar's collapse to a record low against the Japanese yen. That, incidentally, spurred a sharp rise in yen futures.

In grain markets, wheat futures netted gains of 3/4 to 7 cents, but soybean and corn contracts declined. The ability of wheat to resist the downturn in allied pits was credited to heavy exporter buying, accompanied by rumors of Chinese business.

term interest rate trend. The only fixed-rate Eurodollar offering in the market at the moment is a \$50-million, 15-year issue of Ontario Hydro bearing 9 1/2 percent. Though the initial response appeared to be favorable because of the high coupon, syndicate sources said that investment demand has slackened since then as a result of the rise in short-term interest rates.

Floating rate notes (FRN) have been popular because of the semi-annual coupon payments are ad-

justed to changes in six-month Eurodollar rates. However, just how loyal a following this particular vehicle has will be shown with a \$100-million, eight-year issue of Offshore Mining Co. of New Zealand, the government-owned oil exploration and development company. The indicated terms for the government guaranteed notes appear to be the least favorable ever offered to investors in this particular type of instrument.

The interest payments will be (Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

The U.S. Economic Scene

Minority Unemployment Remains Critical

By Thomas E. Mullany

PHILADELPHIA, June 18 (NYT) — On the day last week when a prominent economic forecasting service here issued an optimistic report on the U.S. economy, a leading business-research organization convened a two-day meeting to discuss the crucial problem of how to find more jobs for minorities and other hard-to-employ individuals.

While government officials and economic analysts have been concentrating on inflation as the biggest threat to economic stability, unemployment among youths, blacks, other minorities and the disadvantaged remains a critical problem, those attending the session were warned. And it could worsen if inflation increases, a recession ensues and no remedies are pursued.

The latest economic data seem to confirm the assessment that the United States is concluding a quarter that will rank among its best of the last decade from the standpoint of growth production, employment and income.

Among the favorable developments reported were: The six-tenths-of-a-percent gain in industrial production for May, following an upward-revised advance of 1.4 percent in April; the \$1.6-billion drop in business inventories during

April, suggesting that no pattern of stagnation is in progress; the 2.2-percent increase in domestic auto sales during the first 10 days of June, and the nine-tenths-of-a-percent rise in personal income in May.

But gloomier reports offset those figures. Indications that inflationary pressures were still rising, with meat and food prices up; the increase in the prime bank lending rate to 8 1/2 percent; growing fears of a recession and a credit squeeze forced by tighter money conditions, and resumption of weakness in the stock market.

The quarterly forecast of the University of the Economics model of Pennsylvania's Wharton School predicts an economic slowdown in the second half of this

year, continuing through 1980; a gradual reduction in unemployment, and a sustained rate of inflation near 7 percent. No recession was envisioned, but some other forecasters say that negative real growth may appear within the next year unless inflation is more effectively handled and new economic policy initiatives are undertaken in Washington.

Against this mixed background, about 300 local businessmen, civic officials, educators and labor leaders gathered last week at the University of Pennsylvania for a two-day conference, sponsored by the Committee for Economic Development (CED), to determine what can be done to improve job opportunities for youth, minorities, the disadvantaged and the unskilled. It was the first of six such meetings to be held in major U.S. cities this year.

The program is a follow-up to the comprehensive policy report earlier this year of the business-economic research group of 200 senior corporate executives and academic leaders that urged a stronger private sector involvement in training and job creation for the hard-core unemployed.

The federal government has poured more than \$11 billion this year into a large variety of job-creation programs.

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, June 18 (NYT) — Stock prices suffered a sharp break late last week under the pressure of rising interest rates and fears of a possible credit crunch that ultimately might force some borrowers out of the marketplace.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 22.26 points to finish at 836.97, a performance that stood in sharp contrast to recent gains. During the two preceding weeks, the Dow climbed a total of 27 points, often ignoring pessimistic news developments. But when major banks raised their prime lending rate by a quarter-point to 8 1/2 percent on Friday, the recent euphoria evident on Wall Street appeared to go into hiding, at least temporarily.

Volume on the New York Stock Exchange fell to 154.4 million shares from 196.5 million the previous week. It was a week when International Business Machines briefly marked its best price within the last year, when Coca-Cola disclosed plans to expand into the shrimp-growing business and when takeover stocks continued to soar. When all else fails, it seems, the acquisition game generates excitement.

Husky Oil, a Canadian-based producer of oil and gas, was one of the sought-after prizes, wooed by two suitors. On the American Stock Exchange, Husky jumped nearly 14 points on Tuesday in response to initial overtures. The stock closed Friday at 45 1/2 with a gain of 17 points for the week.

Over-Counter Market

Sales In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chg	Net
Alcoa	100	100	100	100	100	100
Alumina	100	100	100	100	100	100
Aluminum	100	100	100	100	100	100
Aluminum	100	100	100	100	100	100
Aluminum	100	100	100	100	100	100
Aluminum	100	100	100	100	100	100
Aluminum	100	100	100	100	100	100
Aluminum	100	100	100	100	100	100
Aluminum	100	100	100	100	100	100
Aluminum	100	100	100	100	100	100

Sales In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chg	Net
BlackDr	100	100	100	100	100	100
BlueChip	100	100	100	100	100	100
BlueChip	100	100	100	100	100	100
BlueChip	100	100	100	100	100	100
BlueChip	100	100	100	100	100	100
BlueChip	100	100	100	100	100	100
BlueChip	100	100	100	100	100	100
BlueChip	100	100	100	100	100	100
BlueChip	100	100	100	100	100	100


Sales In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chg	Net
Centel	100	100	100	100	100	100
Centel	100	100	100	100	100	100
Centel	100	100	100	100	100	100
Centel	100	100	100	100	100	100
Centel	100	100	100	100	100	100
Centel	100	100	100	100	100	100
Centel	100	100	100	100	100	100
Centel	100	100	100	100	100	100
Centel	100	100	100	100	100	100

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Paris Office: 23 rue de la Paix, 75002, Paris, France Tel: 01-284 78 00 Telex: 212847 NCBPAR
Beirut Office: 10th Floor, Centre Verdun Bldg., Dumant St., Beirut, Lebanon Tel: 341474/5 Telex: 22194 NCBRT
Subsidiary: Nippon Credit International (HK) Ltd., Room 519, Connaught Centre, Hong Kong Tel: 5-264341 Telex: 65744 NCBHK HX
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Gold.

The backbone of your investment portfolio.

Gold is a vital part of any investment portfolio providing a long-term hedge against capital erosion. What, then, has been preventing you from investing in gold? The formalities of buying and selling it? The difficulties of handling it? If so, take a look at the Krugerrand.

The Krugerrand is a gold coin containing exactly 1 troy ounce of fine gold. As it is legal tender you can buy it at practically any bank. Without fuss. Without formalities. Just put your cash on the desk and carry off your Krugerrands. Now, the other side of the coin: economy. The Krugerrand doesn't carry a collector's surcharge. And its gold premium is the lowest of all gold coins — only 7%. So the Krugerrand is the best buy when you consider gold.

And the most flexible gold when you re-sell it. Because again there's no red tape. And its coin form enables you to sell it exactly the way you would like to: ounce by ounce.

So whichever way you look at it, it's not only an ounce of pure gold. But also a pound of pure common sense.

Krugerrand

The cash-and-carry gold.

Traded by banks in Germany, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Austria, Denmark, Andorra.

Over-Counter Market

Currency Rates

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of Friday's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989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The following are dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: *1 March 1980*
5,676.25; *Israel* 45.85; *Israeli L* 17.215; *Peseta* 79,655; *Schilling* 13.075; *Sw Krona* 4.6210;
216.175; *Norsk Kroner* 5.4160; *Pin Mark* 4.2800; *Belgian Financial Franc* 12.96; *Hong Kong \$*
; *Singapore \$* 2.3310; *Canadian \$* 0.99485 U.S. cents.

35. Your customers have short memories.

(An international call means business.)
"Long Distance is the next best thing to being there."

**"I don't know what IEO means.
I just want to change jobs."**

Let us clarify. IEO means International Executive Opportunities and that's a special section which appears in the International Herald Tribune. Less eloquent newspapers speak of commitment and

In the Herald Tribune, Europe's only international daily and the one read most by most multi-national executives, the level of positions offered is higher than that of other newspapers; interest and response are higher, too.

So if you're an executive looking for a better job, you're more likely to find it in the Herald Tribune.

If, on the other hand, you're a company seeking a qualified international executive, you're likely to be successful with an ad in the Herald Tribune IEO section. Because...

Herald Tribune ads work.

Call Max Ferrero at 747 12 65 in Paris
or your local Herald Tribune representative
for more information.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015.

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 30 million, and the number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 15 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 85 years of age or older is projected to increase from 2 million to 4 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 90 years of age or older is projected to increase from 500,000 to 1 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 95 years of age or older is projected to increase from 100,000 to 200,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 100 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10,000 to 20,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996).

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1010 spectrophotometer. The concentration of chlorophyll was expressed in $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ of the sample.

Compagnie Générale d'Electricité

Capital increase

from FF 504,431,500 to FF 605,317,800
by issue of 1,008,863 new shares of FF 100 par value.

Issue price: **FF 300**

Dividend: **January 1st 1978**

Application: from June 12 through July 12 th 1978

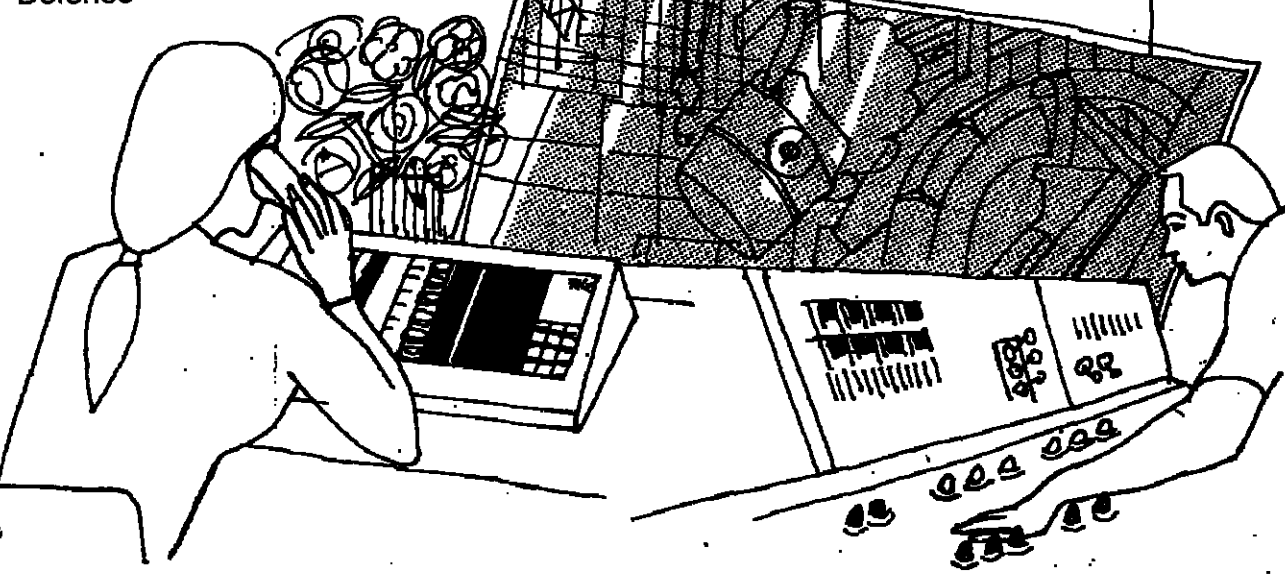
- Irreducible: **ONE** new share for **FIVE** old ones

- Reducible

One of the major international Groups in the field of electrical engineering and electronics.

Leader in France.
Total turnover: FF 32,7 bn
Personnel: 170,000 people

Energy
Industry
Communications and Transport
Public Works
Telecommunications
Data processing
Housing-Household equipment
Defence



Bulletin des Annonces Légales Obligatoires June 5 th 1978.
A prospectus bearing authorization n° 78/46 dated 30th May 1978
from Commission des Opérations de Bourse is available to the public

هكذا من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL BONDS

Bank Stock Quotations

INTERNATIONAL BONDS

(a weekly list of non-dollar-denominated issues)

Dom Bonds (average prices)			
Arped 64-87	101.25	Ind M Bk 91-83	107.50 108.50
Asiat Entwkrk Bk 78-85	104.25	Ireland 94-82	106.00 107.00
Australien 54-89	101.40	Ireland 94-84	106.50 107.50
Bresilien 74-84	105.25	K.L.I. 74-93	107.75 102.75
Bresilien 84-85	105.90	Manitoba 94-85	110.25 111.25
C C E 77-89	104.50	Oeste 87-92	105.75 104.75
C N T 74-83	104.00	Oeste 94-85	105.00 106.00
C F F 64-87	103.10	Oeste 10-81	104.75 105.75
C F F 64-87	103.10	Pechiney 87-89	105.75 106.75
C N P 64-87	102.50	S.D.R. 91-87	107.75 108.75
Eurofam 54-87	100.50	S.D.R. 94-85	104.50 107.50
ES B 64-84	107.00	S. Oti Ind. 6-88	105.00 106.00
		Swed State 94-85	111.00 112.00

Bank Stock Quotations

C C C E 7-99	104.50	Osis 10-81	104.75	103.75
C N T 7-94-85	106.00	Pachinsky 9-84-89	102.25	105.25
C P 7-94-85	106.00	S.D.R. 9-84-85	102.25	105.25
C P F 6-94-85	103.10	S.D.R. 9-84-85	106.50	107.50
C P F 6-94-85	103.10	S.O. 10-81	102.25	105.25
Eurofam 5-84-87	96.25	Swed State 9-84-85	111.00	112.00
E I B 6-84-84	107.00			
E I B 6-84-87	101.25			
Eurofima 5-83	111.00			
Eurofima 5-84-88	107.00			
Eurograf 7-83	104.50			
Eurograf 7-83	102.15			
F 10-72-73	107.75			
Finland 7-84-85	101.00			
Finland 7-84-85	107.75			
Gen. Syntholc Wien 6-87	106.00			
Hydro Ontario 6-84-87	103.50			
I A 7-84-85	107.00			
I A D 6-84-85	101.00			
I A D 6-84-85	107.00			
		Canadian Dollars		
		Canpac 9-84-83	99.90	100.00
		Ford 9-84-83	100.00	100.00
		GMAC 9-84-83	100.00	101.10
		Hudson Bay 10-84-81	100.00	102.50
		Monitrol 9-84-83	100.00	100.00
		Royal Canada 9-84-83	102.75	103.25
		Raynor 9-84-83	100.00	100.00
		Union Carbide 10-84-83	102.25	103.00
		Yankee 10-84-83	99.25	99.75

Consolidated Trading

Kingd of Denmark 6-88	100.00	
Kingd of Denm 5/4-84	100.15	
Kobe 6/4-87	106.50	
Kopenhagen 7/2-86	107.50	
Monreal 7-87	102.25	

European Currency Units		
S.Africa 8-86	96.75	99.75
E.N.E.I. 7/4-86	100.25	101.25
Euroflma 7/4-81	102.50	-

Treasury Bills

Neuseeland 7/5-86	107.25	Interfrigo 7/5-86	102.00
Neuseeland 7-87	104.40	For trading in DM	
Neuseeland 5/4-86	101 1/2		
Norsk Kommunalbik 6-89 ..	100.40		
Norripe 6-89	101.00	French Francs	
Norrega Gas 7-89	105.75	BASE 1/4	84.00 85.00

Norsk Hydro 64-87	103.50
Oesterreich 64-85	106.50
Quebec Provtys 74-87	109.50
Quebec Hydro 64-87	101.40
Schwed Hydro 64-87	108.90
Sankariska Sirkels 84-88	109.45
Svensk Steamship 7-84	103.65
Swedish 6-87	100.65
Vaalst 6-87	102.85
Weilbach Bank 64-87	102.45
Weilbach 8-82	109.00
Weilbach 8-82	102.75
Weilbach 54-90	96.45

Units of Account	
D.M. Basis	
Comm Unit 8-86	157.75
C.C.A 6-86	137.75
C.R.B. 6-86	137.75
Denmark 8-86	137.75
E.S.B. (Int) 84-86	137.75
Com Int 84-86	136.00
Mandates 7-87	136.00
Nancy 6-86	137.75
Norweg 74-86	136.00
Rexco 6-86	137.75
S.D.R. 8-86	137.75
Apel 94-85	106.50 106.00
Banque Paribas 84-87	105.85 106.25
Cap City 84-86	106.50 106.25
Cap City 94-85	109.00 110.00
Cap City 10-79	103 b b
Ch. Ind. 94-87	109.75 110.75
Com Tel 94-85	109.75 110.75
Esso 94-84	109.75 110.75
Furukawa 94-84	109.75 110.75
G.I.S. 94-83	106.50 106.50
Helsinki 10-83	110.00
Iceland 84-88	103.50 110.00
Iceland 94-84	110.00
Iceland 10-84	110.00
Imofran 84-87	106.75 107.75
Imotran 94-85	114.50

Goldiers	
ABN 94-79	102.00 102.75
AMRO 94-79	102.00 103.00
Arbed 64-80	90.25 90.25
B.P. 6-79	92.25 99.75
Can Food 64-80	100.75 101.50
Eurotrans 54-79	99.25 100.00
Fin 94-79	99.25 100.00
Govest 64-79	99.25 100.00
Holl Ind 64-79	100.00 100.00
MA 64-79	100.75 100.25
Ned Gas Un 94-79	103.00 103.00
New Zealand 64-79	100.25 101.00
Phillips 6-79	99.75 100.25
St. CV 74-79	100.25 100.25
St. Brands 64-79	99.25 100.00

Luxembourg Francs	
Asian Bank 64-87	94.00 96.00
EIB 7086	96.50 99.00
Burmah 74-87	90.00 92.50
Environ EIB 7-87	94.00 94.50
Denmark 64-87	91.00 93.00
Gr. Met.Hot. 64-87	89.00 91.00
Finland 7-87	91.50 93.50
ISE 64-87	94.50 94.50
Reed 64-87	86.00 88.00
Klatter 74-87	76.00

EXCERPTS FROM THE 1977 ANNUAL REPORT

GROUPE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A.

Virtually 100%

BRUXELLES LAMBERT-SIMURBEL

44.2%

BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT

Virtually 100%

COMPAGNIE BRUXELLES LAMBERT

Break-up Value

Group assets broke down as follows

Banks (Banque Bruxelles Lambert consolidated)		46%
Investments		39%
Radio and TV broadcasting	10%	
Insurance, financial companies	5%	
Food	5%	
Oil	4%	
Steel, nonferrous metals, metalworking	4%	
Belgium, Luxembourg, France	3%	
Greece	1%	
Public utilities, engineering, consultant engineering		3%
Real estate abroad		2%
Commercial companies		2%
Retailing		1%
Beverages		1%
Other industries		2%
Real estate assets		9%
Corporate premises		3%
Miscellaneous assets		3%
Total		100%

Largest Participations of Compagnie Bruxelles Lambert S.A.

The largest participations of Compagnie Bruxelles Lambert which accounted for nearly 83 percent of total estimated value of consolidated investments were:

September 30, 1977	million BF	in %
Investments carried at equity in net assets	3,290 3	10 8
Other investments	<u>10,560 6</u>	<u>34 9</u>
Real estate assets	13,820 9	45 7
Corporate premises, furniture and equipment	2,697 9	8 6
Other assets	9,286 6	30 7
• miscellaneous assets	353 7	1 1
• debtors	689 9	2 3
• cash and equivalent	<u>56 1</u>	<u>0 2</u>
Net current banking assets	1,099 1	3 6
	<u>3,443 9</u>	<u>11 4</u>
Gross Assets	30,248 1	100 -
Current liabilities	<u>-2,505 2</u>	<u>-8 3</u>
Capital invested	27,742 9	91 7
Medium and long-term liabilities	<u>-4,522 1</u>	<u>-14 9</u>
	<u>23,220 8</u>	<u>76 8</u>
Stockholders' Equity	12,386 5	
Attributable to Coudes Bruellets Lambert	10,834 3	
Attributable to minority interests		

million BF

Attributable to the Company:	
Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de Télédiffusion	1,413
Petrofina	1,240
Electrolux	840
L'Urbaine U.A.P.	605
Financière du Ruau	580*
Industrial participations held by Compagnie Industrielle et Financière des Produits Armylacés C.I.P.	578
Real estate participations held by the Lambert Brussels Real Estate Corporation	38
G B - Inno - B.M.	270
Drexel Burnham Lambert Group Inc.	251
Keystone Resources Inc	218*
Groupo Vichalco	196
Dalhousie Frères et Cie "Le Lion"	132
Cockerill	126
Locatel-Fininvest	122*
Société Immobilière et de Construction d'Avozier "SICA"	121
Dewey, Seblitz, Servais, Van Camperhout et Cie S.C.S.	121
Artemis	115*
Compagnie Chimique et Métallurgique de la Campine	110
Other participations	2,062
Attributable to minority interests	1,174
	11,746

* earned at equity in net assets.

Dividend

Due to the absorption of Compagnie Auxiliaire Internationale de Chemins de Fer the structure of gross assets is to be thoroughly modified by the introduction of substantial railway assets under lease.

Net dividend of BF 90 on the 4 million shares outstanding. This implies utilization of part of the carryforward we had provided for with a view to the structural changes. Due to these changes and to the poor economic environment, the dividend is lower than the previous year's.

[illegible][illegible]

SOE1B111913	101%	TWA 4692	46%	Wmns 10-423	101%	Korals (2-26)
SOE1B11914	101%	TWA 4692	47%	Wmns 9-506	98%	Vgnls 4-26
SOE1B12033	101%	TWA 4692	47%	Wmns 9-506	98%	Vgnls 4-26
SOE1B11917	93	TWA 17265	103%	Wlczs 11-116	98%	Vgnls 4-26
SOE1B11918	93	TWA 17265	103%	Wlczs 4-973	78	Znpl 4-26
SOE1B11919	101%	TWA 17265	103%	Wlczs 3-294	94%	Znpl 4-26
SOE1B11920	101%	TWA 17265	103%	Wlczs 7-94	94%	Znpl 4-26
SOE1B11921	101%	TWA 17265	103%	Wlczs 9-109	94%	Znpl 4-26
SOE1B11922	101%	TWA 17265	103%	Wlczs 7-451	94%	Znpl 4-26
SOE1B11923	101%	TWA 17265	103%	Wlczs 7-451	94%	Znpl 4-26
SOE1B11924	101%	TWA 17265	103%	Wlczs 7-451	94%	Znpl 4-26
SOE1B11925	101%	TWA 17265	103%	Wlczs 7-451	94%	Znpl 4-26
SOE1B11926	101%	TWA 17265	103%	Wlczs 7-451	94%	Znpl 4-26
SOE1B11927	101%	TWA 17265	103%	Wlczs 7-451	94%	Znpl 4-26
SOE1B11928	101%	TWA 17265	103%	Wlczs 7-451	94%	Znpl 4-26
SOE1B11929	101%	TWA 17265	103%	Wlczs 7-451	94%	Znpl 4-26
SOE1B11930	101%	TWA 17265	103%	Wlczs 7-451	94%	Znpl 4-26
SOE1B11931	101%	TWA 17265	103%	Wlczs 7-451	94%	Znpl 4-26
SOE1B11932	101%	TWA 17265	103%	Wlczs 7-451	94%	Znpl 4-26
SOE1B11933	101%	TWA 17265	103%	Wlczs 7-451	94%	Znpl 4-26
SOE1B11934	101%	TWA 17265	103%	Wlczs 7-451	94%	Znpl 4-26
SOE1B11935	101%	TWA 17265	103%	Wlczs 7-451	94%	Znpl 4-26
SOE1B11936	101%	TWA 17265	103%	Wlczs 7-451	94%	Znpl 4-26
SOE1B11937	101%	TWA 17265	103%	Wlczs 7-451	94%	Znpl 4-26
SOE1B11938	101%	TWA 17265	103%	Wlczs 7-451	94%	Znpl 4-26
SOE1B11939	101%	TWA 17265	103%	Wlczs 7-451	94%	Znpl 4-26
SOE1B11940	101%	TWA 17265	103%	Wlczs 7-451	94%	Znpl 4-26
SOE1B11941	101%	TWA 17265	103%	Wlczs 7-451	94%	Znpl 4-26
SOE1B11942	101%	TWA 17265	103%	Wlczs 7-451	94%	Znpl 4-26
SOE1B11943	101%	TWA 17265	103%	Wlczs 7-451	94%	Znpl 4-26
SOE1B11944	101%	TWA 17265	103%	Wlczs 7-451	94%	Znpl 4-26
SOE1B11945	101%	TWA 17265	103%	Wlczs 7-451	94%	Znpl 4-26
SOE1B11946	101%	TWA 17265	103%	Wlczs 7-451	94%	Znpl 4-26
SOE1B11947	101%	TWA 17265	103%	Wlczs 7-451	94%	Znpl 4-26
SOE1B11948	101%	TWA 17265	103%	Wlczs 7-451	94%	Znpl 4-26
SOE1B11949	101%	TWA 17265	103%	Wlczs 7-451	94%	Znpl 4-26
SOE1B11950	101%	TWA 17265	103%	Wlczs 7-451	94%	Znpl 4-26
SOE1B11951	101%	TWA 17265	103%	Wlczs 7-451	94%	Znpl 4-26
SOE1B11952	101%	TWA 17265	103%	Wlczs 7-451	94%	Znpl 4-26
SOE1B11953	101%	TWA 17265	103%	Wlczs 7-451	94%	Znpl 4-26
SOE1B11954	101%	TWA 17265	103%	Wlczs 7-451	94%	Znpl 4-26
SOE1B11955	101%	TWA 17265	103%	Wlczs 7-451	94%	Znpl 4-26
SOE1B11956	101%	TWA 17265	103%	Wlczs 7-451	94%	Znpl 4-26
SOE1B11957	101%	TWA 17265	103%	Wlczs 7-451	94%	Znpl 4-26
SOE1B11958	101%	TWA 17265	103%	Wlczs 7-451	94%	Znpl 4-26
SOE1B11959	101%	TWA 17265	103			

[illegible]

Consolidated Trading OF NYSE Listings			
Week Ending May 14, 1978			
Symbol	Price	High	Low
SI&H 8707	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8708	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8709	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8710	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8711	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8712	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8713	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8714	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8715	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8716	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8717	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8718	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8719	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8720	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8721	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8722	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8723	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8724	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8725	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8726	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8727	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8728	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8729	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8730	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8731	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8732	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8733	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8734	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8735	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8736	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8737	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8738	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8739	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8740	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8741	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8742	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8743	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8744	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8745	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8746	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8747	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8748	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8749	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8750	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8751	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8752	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8753	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8754	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8755	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8756	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8757	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8758	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8759	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8760	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8761	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8762	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8763	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8764	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8765	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8766	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8767	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8768	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8769	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8770	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8771	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8772	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8773	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8774	93 1/4	94 1/2	92 1/2
SI&H 8775	93 1/4	94 1/2	92

(Incorporated with limited liability in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia)

Saudi Riyals 300,000,000

Five-Year Loan

Managed by

Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.)

American Bank - Cairo **Arab-Malaysian Development**
America International Limited **Bank of Credit and Commerce Int'l**
Berhad

de l'Indochine et de Suez
de l'Union Européenne

Commercial de France
Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company

The First National Bank of
Marine Midland Bank Al UBA

Provided by

can Bank - Cairo Arab International Bank The Arab Investment Company
Asian Development Bank Bank of America

credit and Commerce International

Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.)

e l'Indochine et de Suez
 ore Banking Unit — Bahrain
 e l'Union Européenne

Commercial de France
(en Orient) S.A.L.

Bank S.A. Luxembourg
Midland Bank
Bank of Bahrain

Bank of Canada (France)
Bank of Finland International S.A.

b American Bank UBAF Bank Limited Uban-Arab Japanese Finan

Agent

The National Commercial Bank
(Saudi Arabia)

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[illegible]

1. *Journal of Management Studies*, 1990, 27, 1, 1-14.

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[illegible]



Tom Seaver acknowledges the fans' cheers after his no-hitter.

Seaver No-Hitter Celebrates Trade

CINCINNATI, June 18 — Tom Seaver celebrated the first anniversary of his trade to the Cincinnati Reds by pitching the first no-hitter of his major league career Friday night as he beat the St. Louis Cardinals, 4-0.

The 33-year-old right-hander, who struggled through an uncharacteristically poor start this season, won his seventh in a row and raised his record to 8-4. He walked three Cardinals and struck out four.

It was the second no-hitter in the major leagues this season. Bob Forsch of the Cardinals pitched one on April 16 against the Philadelphia Phillies.

Seaver got all the offensive help he needed in the fifth inning, when the Reds collected three runs. They added their last run in the sixth.

Seaver — who has pitched five one-hitters in his 11 previous major league seasons — went to Riverfront Stadium with no-hitter talk fresh in his mind.

"Bill Bonham and I were talking about it on the way into town when we heard Joe Wallis was traded," said Seaver, who had a no-hitter broken up in 1975 when Wallis singled for Chicago with two out and two strikes on him in the ninth inning. "It's been my philosophy." Seaver said, "If it happens, it happens."

The pitcher, who came to the Reds from the New York Mets on June 15 last season, said, "It didn't register that it was a no-hitter. I mean this sincerely, until Danny [Driessen] broke into a smile after the final out." Driessen is the Reds' first baseman.

Second baseman Joe Morgan saved the no-hitter in the fourth inning when he made a diving stop on Keith Hernandez's hard grounder and threw him out at first. Third baseman Ray Knight protected it again in the eighth when, as a defensive replacement for Pete Rose, he fielded Jerry Morales's high bouncer and made a strong throw to first to beat the runner by a half-step.

Seaver, who twice before lost no-hitters in the ninth inning, started the last inning slowly by walking Jerry Humphrey. But he retired Lou Brock on a fly to left, got Garry Templeton to hit into a force and retired George Hendrick on a bouncer to Driessen. The crowd of 38,216, which had given him a standing ovation since the seventh inning, roared when the final out was recorded and the entire Reds' team raced onto the field and mobbed Seaver.

A three-time Cy Young Award winner and five times a 20-game winner, Seaver pitched his second shutout of the season and the 48th of his career.

He has 2,614 strikeouts for his career and his earned run average was 2.48 entering this season. Only Walter Johnson, at 2.37, had a lower career mark of major league pitchers who have hurled more than 3,000 lifetime innings.



Andy North, the third-round leader, celebrates a birdie on the 18th hole of the U.S. Open in Denver. He leads by a stroke.

45-Foot Putt Gives North Lead in Open

By Gerald Strine

DENVER, June 18 (WP) — Andy North sank a 45-foot birdie putt on the 18th hole, minutes after Gary Player had a birdie from 7 feet to protect his lead yesterday in the third round of the U.S. Open golf tournament.

North posted a par 71 for a 211 total, two under par. Player, the Masters champion, scored 70-212 to take second place, two strokes ahead of J.C. Snead and Dave Stockton, at 214. Snead had a 72, Stockton 70.

Andy Bean (71), Severiano Ballesteros (71) and Johnny Miller are tied for fourth place at 215, with Miller registering the best round of the tournament, a 68 yesterday, after Friday's 69.

Bad Hole for Nicklaus

Jack Nicklaus went three-over on the day to come in at 216. The three-time Open champion was in good position until the 13th hole, when he put a wedge into the creek guarding the green, then shot over the green into a trap and wound up with a triple bogey 7. Nicklaus is tied with Billy Kratzert and Tom Kite, five shots behind North.

Mae McLendon and Bruce Lietzke round out the leading contenders, at 217. Hale Irwin, the first-round leader, faded to 218 with a 75, as did Lee Trevino.

Miller bounced into the championship picture early in the day by registering a four-under 68. He began his comeback Friday, with a 69, but it followed a 78 on Thursday and another excellent effort was required if he was to threaten the leaders. He delivered, not missing a fairway or a green until the 11th hole.

"It's nice, beginning to feel I control the game instead of it controlling me," the 1973 Open winner said. "I've been so far down, the last two years, it's a thrill just to be playing this good, even if I don't win."

"On the 18th, for instance, I hit a four-wood onto the fairway, then I let everything go with the four-wood again, from 250 yards out, and it was everything I wanted. It was a little like the old days, being able to hit the big shot when I needed it."

Old Days of '76

The "old days" weren't really that long ago. The last prevailing U.S. player in the early '70s, Miller has slumped miserably since the winter of 1976, when he captured the Tucson Open, the Bob Hope Desert Classic and the British Open.

Two other golfers, old pro Lee Trevino and 18-year-old amateur Bob Clampett, both suffered double bogeys on a comparatively easy first hole. Both had started off over, only three strokes behind North.

"I don't know what it will be like, playing with one of the great players," Clampett had said. He quickly found out. Trevino hooked his drive, hitting a tree. He got back onto the fairway, was short of the green from the heavy rough, then was short again pitching toward the green. A putt of four feet saved him from an even worse fate.

College Freshman

Clampett, a freshman at Brigham Young University, had plenty of time to observe all this — and wonder if he might not be better off back with the "unknown" pros he played with the first two rounds. He was only a few feet from the green in two, only to take two swipes at the ball and come up with nothing. His third chip attempt, from the taller grass, was excellent. Within inches of the pin.

As they left the green, both players had had the experience of one-putting for a combined total of 12 on the par-four. Both bogeyed No. 2, 104, and wound up with 398.

Italy Beats Austria Poland Victor, 1-0, Over Peru

MENDOZA, Argentina, June 18 — Poland downed Peru, 1-0, with a headed goal by Andrzej Szarmach here today and ended the Peruvians' hopes in the World Cup soccer championships.

The goal came in the 65th minute after the Poles had dominated the game. Szarmach dived to head the ball past the Peruvian goalkeeper, Ramon Quiroga, following a centering pass by Grzegorz Lato.

The goal followed a defensive blunder by Jose Navarro, playing for the injured Toribio Diaz.

Hurried by Lato, Navarro lost the ball and the Polish right winger sent over a perfect cross.

In later matches, Italy beat Austria, 1-0, in their second round Group A clash at Buenos Aires. Paolo Rossi scored in the 13th minute.

At Cordoba, West Germany and Holland drew, 2-2, in their Group A match. Rudiger Abramczik and Dieter Muller scored for West Germany, and Arne Haan and Rene Van der Kerhof scored for Holland.

Left With No Hope

With two defeats in two second-round games, Peru was left with no hope of finishing atop Group B. Poland has two points in two games and has a slim chance to finish ahead of Argentina and Brazil.

After bottling up Peru's early attacks, Poland dominated play, with midfielders Kazimierz Deyna and Zdzislaw Boniek moving up powerfully to support the three strikers.

The teams battled to a scoreless first half.

In the second minute, Hector Chumpitaz was narrowly wide with a free kick. Five minutes later, Rodolfo Mano was booked for chopping down Szarmach just outside the penalty area as he seemed about to score.

Up and at Them

Quiroga was a busy goalkeeper. In the 29th minute, he plunged to his right to save a low shot but five minutes from the half he could only stand and watch as Lato dived to head narrowly wide a cross by full-back Henryk Maculawicz.

Poland continued to press forward just before the half and Quiroga made another good save on a low free kick by Szarmach.

The goalie, nicknamed "El Loco" or "The Nut," was booked in the 89th minute when, standing almost on the halfway line, he pulled down a Polish attacker who threatened to break through and go in on the untended goal.

Lauda, in Protested Car, Wins Swedish Grand Prix

ANDERSTORP, Sweden, June 18 (AP) — Niki Lauda, driving his controversial Brabham BT 46 "sucker," captured his first Formula One victory this season in yesterday's Swedish Grand Prix.

Lauda was clocked in 1 hour, 41 minutes through the 70 laps of the 24-mile Scandinavian Raceway, averaging 104.2 miles an hour. He also had the fastest single lap — 1 minute, 24.8 seconds for 106.25 mph.

Second was the Arrow-Ford of Riccardo Patrese, timed in 1:41:31, with Ronnie Peterson in a JPS Lotus 79, third in 1:41:34.

Mario Andretti, who started from the pole position and led for the first 37 laps before giving way to Lauda, dropped out after 46 laps when his JPS Lotus 79 caught fire, and smoke began pouring from it. Andretti, who was not hurt, finished 17th in the 20-car field.

Moments after the race, five teams filed protests against the Brabham car, whose legality been disputed during trials. The race organizers disallowed the protests but said they would be forwarded to the International Automobile Federation (FIA) for further consideration.

Tambay Fourth

Fourth in the race was Patrick Tambay, who finished 69 laps in his McLaren. He was followed by Clay Regazzoni in a Shadow, Emerson Fittipaldi in a Copersucar, Jacques Laffite in a Matra, James Hunt in a McLaren, Gilles Villeneuve in a Ferrari and Carlos Reutemann in a Ferrari. They all finished 69 laps.

Despite his poor finish, Andretti remained first in the drivers' standings after eight races, with 36 points. Peterson has 30, Lauda 25, Patrick Depailler (who finished 19th in a Tyrrell) has 23 and Reutemann has 22.

Seeking a New Life

"It's a new life for me and a tremendous opportunity," he said. "I'm not upset with the Warriors in any way, shape or form."

Barry has averaged 25.6 points in 642 NBA games. In 1977-78, while playing out his option, he scored 1,898 points for a 23.1 average.

Often an All Star

Barry has been a five-time NBA first-team all star, and was a first-team all star four times in the American Basketball Association.

The 6-foot-8-inch Barry is the NBA's all-time free throw leader

Guidry Beats Angels With 18 Strikeouts

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP) — Unbeaten Ron Guidry set a New York record of 18 strikeouts and recorded his 11th consecutive victory with a four-hitter last night as the Yankees defeated the California Angels, 1-0.

The 27-year-old left-hander struck out every California starter at least once in erasing the Yankee record of 15 set by Bob Shawkey in 1919 and matched by Whitey Ford in an extra-inning game in 1959.

The victory made Guidry the first 11-game winner in the American League this season and tied him with Montreal's Ross Grimsley. Guidry lowered his earned-run average to 1.45, best in the majors, with his second consecutive shutout.

His 11-0 record is one victory shy of the Yankee record at the start of season, four short of the American League mark and eight short of the major-league standard. This is his 21st victory in his last 22 decisions, including last year's playoffs and World Series.

New York scored the only run Guidry needed when Roy White, Thurman Munson, and Gary Thronson opened the bottom of the first inning with consecutive singles. T. Paul Hartzell (1-5), who was taking his first start of the season.

Red Sox 5, Mariners 4

At Boston, Carl Yastrzemski undid a bases-loaded single to a two-run, ninth-inning rally as soon edged Seattle, 5-4, the Mariners' 10th loss in a row.

Rangers 13, Blue Jays 2

At Arlington, Texas, Richie Zisk d Bobby Bonds each homered in 19th hit attack and Ferguson Jenkins allowed only six hits as Texas' rapped Toronto, 13-2. Jenkins (7- gave up a first-inning run, then sturd 17 Blue Jays before allowing toy Howell a single in the seventh.

Brewers 4, Indians 3

At Cleveland, Sal Bando led off the 12th inning with a home run, jving Milwaukee a 4-3 victory over leviand. Bando's eighth homer ended Cleveland reliever Jim Cern (5-3) his second loss in two lars. Unbeaten Bill Castro, Milwaukee's fourth pitcher, picked up his third victory.

White Sox 6, Royals 1

At Chicago, Ron Blomberg's wo-run double keyed a four-run first inning. Then Ken Kravec and im Willoughby pitched a six-hitter s Chicago defeated Kansas City, 6-1. It was the fifth straight triumph for Kravec (6-4).

Twins 3, Tigers 1

At Bloomington, Minn., Butch Vynegar's home run and Roy

Parlov Decisions Conteh By Taking 2 of 3 Cards

BELGRADE, June 18 (UPI) — Late Parlov won a 15-round split decision over John Conteh here last night to retain his World Boxing Council light-heavyweight title. It was the first title defense for Parlov, a 29-year-old Yugoslavian, who on the WBC crown Jan. 7.

Using the 10-point must system, with the referee and two judges scoring, Parlov won two cards and Conteh one. Referee Rudy Ortega gave Conteh a 147-141 advantage while Tony Perez scored it 145-143 or Parlov and Dick Young 143-140 or Parlov. All the officials were from the United States.

The referee warned Conteh twice for illegal punches. More than 40,000 fans in the old Star soccer stadium cheered on Parlov — whose record now stands 22 victories, one defeat and one draw — in his fight with grueling, with

Pirates Crush Braves Behind 17-Hit Offensive

By Gerald Strine

ATLANTA, June 18 (UPI) — Ed Ott drove in three runs with a homer and a single Friday night to pace a 17-hit attack that led the Pittsburgh Pirates to a 9-4 victory over Atlanta and offset a two-run homer by the Braves' Bob Horner in his first professional game.

The Pirates belted knuckleballer Phil Niekro, who had pitched shutouts in his last two starts, for seven runs and nine hits in the first three innings. Bill Robinson and Frank Taveras both had three hits for the Pirates and Dave Parker drove in two runs, the second with his 10th homer.

Bert Blyleven, 5-5, held the Braves hitless for the first four innings, but gave up three straight hits, and two runs. He left the game in the sixth after Horner, drafted by the Braves from Arizona State earlier this month, hit a two-run homer in his third professional at-bat.

Cubs 7, Astros 6

At Houston, Bill Buckner's sacrifice fly drove in Ivan DeJesus in the 13th inning as Chicago beat Houston, 7-6. Reliever Paul Reuschel, 2-0, was the winner and rookie Rick Williams, 1-1, was tagged with the loss.

Phillies 5, Padres 0

At San Diego, two errors by San Diego third baseman Bill Almon led to three early runs as Philadelphia won, 5-0, behind the five-hit pitching of Steve Carlton, 7-6. Larry Bowa hit his first homer this year for the Phillies.

Dodgers 2, Expos 1

At Los Angeles, Davey Lopes hit a fifth-inning homer to extend Los Angeles' winning streak to seven games with a 2-1 victory over Montreal. Doug Rau, 7-2, went the distance, scattering seven hits. Steve Rogers fell to 7-7.

Giants 7, Mets 4

At San Francisco, pinch-hitter Heity Cruz, in his first game for San Francisco after a trade from the Chicago Cubs, tied the score with a homer and Jack Clark won it with a three-run blast in the ninth inning as the Giants defeated New York, 7-4. Bill Madlock also homered for the Giants.

Angels 10, Yankees 7

In the American League, at New York, Don Baylor and Ron Fairly homered on consecutive pitches in the eighth inning to enable California to snap New York's four-game winning streak with a 10-7 victory. Jim Spencer homered for New York.

Orioles 6, A's 0

At Baltimore, Eddie Murray drove in four runs with a pair of homers and a double to help Baltimore defeat Oakland, 6-0, the Orioles' 14th victory in 15 games. Dennis Martinez, 6-3, went the distance for Baltimore.

Royals 2, White Sox 1

At Chicago, Amos Ous doubled to open the seventh inning and scored the winning run on Clint Hurdle's single as Kansas City ran its winning streak to four games and snapped Chicago's five-game stretch. Larry Gura worked seven innings for his fourth victory.

Twins 5, Tigers 2

At Bloomington, Minn., Darrell Jackson, a 22-year-old left-hander in his first major-league appearance, allowed seven hits over 7 1/2 innings in pitching Minnesota to a 5-2 victory over Detroit. Jackson, called up from the minors on June 2, walked four and struck out seven before being replaced by Mike Marshall.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	45	19	.703	—
New York	37	27	.576	7 1/2
Baltimore	36	28	.564	8
Milwaukee	36	28	.564	8
Detroit	31	33	.485	12 1/2
Cleveland	26	38	.403	16 1/2
Toronto	21	43	.328	21 1/2

WEST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	32	28	.533	—
California	32	31	.508	1 1/2
Los Angeles	32	28	.533	1 1/2
Texas	31	31	.500	2
Chicago	30	31	.492	2 1/2
Seattle	28	35	.443	4 1/2
San Diego	19	47	.288	14

Divisional Games

Toronto 6, Kansas City 3-2

Milwaukee 5, Cleveland 4

Baltimore 4, Oakland 0

Boston 5, Seattle 3

Philadelphia 5, San Diego 0

Los Angeles 10, New York 7

Kansas City 2, Chicago 1

Milwaukee 5, Detroit 2

Seattle 7, San Diego 2

San Francisco 4, Cleveland 3

Boston 5, Seattle 4

Philadelphia 5, Detroit 1

Chicago 4, Kansas City 1

Baltimore 5, Oakland 4

Texas 12, Toronto 2

New York 4, California 0

San Francisco 4, Cleveland 3

Boston 5, Seattle 4

Philadelphia 5, Detroit 1

Chicago 4, Kansas City 1

Baltimore 5, Oakland 4

Texas 12, Toronto 2

New York 4, California 0

San Francisco 4, Cleveland 3

Boston 5, Seattle 4

Philadelphia 5, Detroit 1

Chicago 4, Kansas City 1

Baltimore 5, Oakland 4

Texas 12, Toronto 2

New York 4, California 0

San Francisco 4, Cleveland 3

Boston 5, Seattle 4

Philadelphia 5, Detroit 1

Chicago 4, Kansas City 1

Baltimore 5, Oakland 4

Texas 12, Toronto 2

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Baltimore 5, Oakland 4

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Philadelphia 5, Detroit 1

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